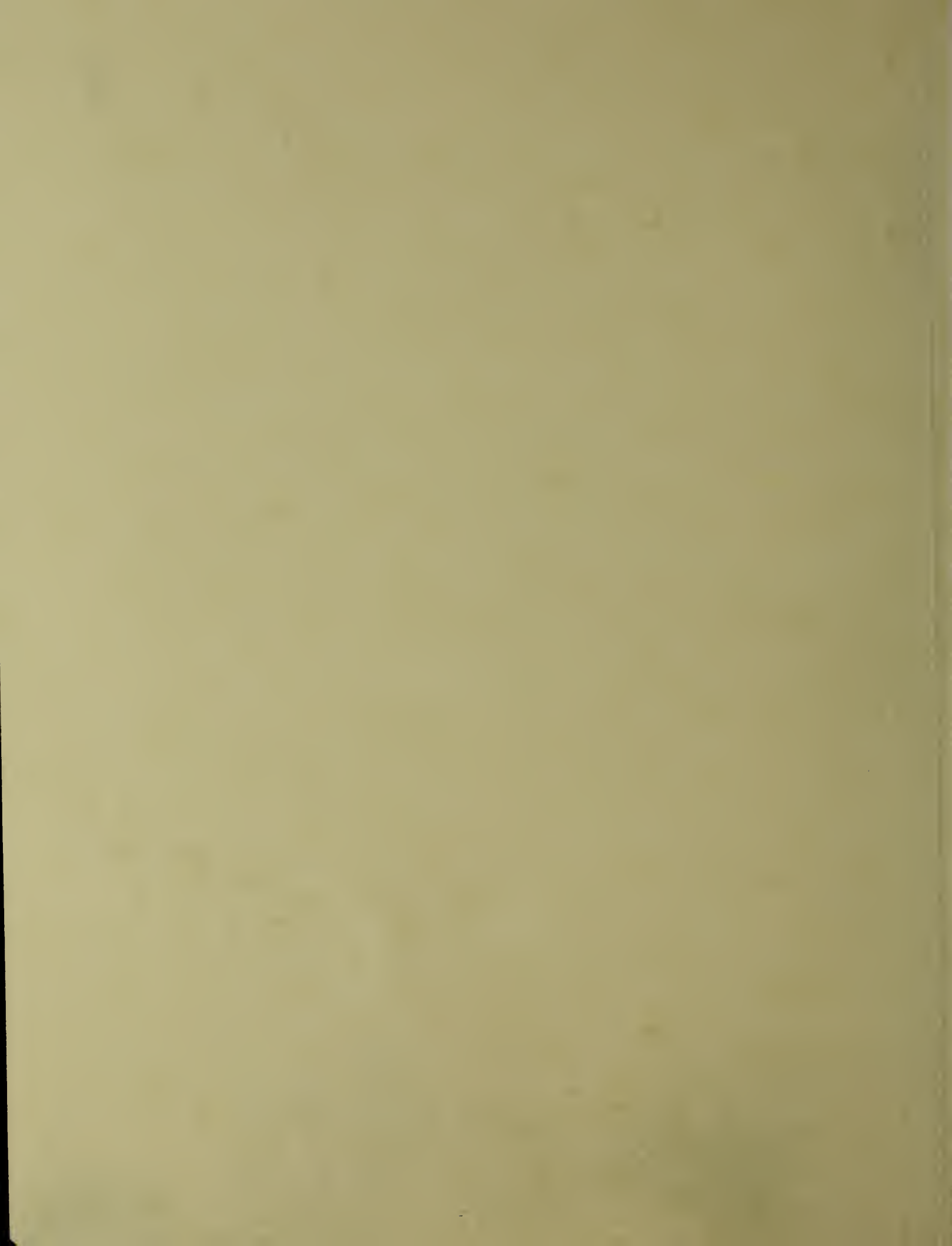


Chicago History & Society

DIAMETER 12

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CHICAGO



Illinois Chicago

History

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Lincoln Monument in Chicago.

Chicago has done herself honor by the proposition adopted yesterday at the close of Schuyler Colfax's memorial oration, in Bryan Hall, to erect a monument in this city, at once, magnificent, useful, and enduring, to the memory of our martyred President. The proposition was made by men who will not stop short of its accomplishment. We may therefore assume that by the judicious liberality of the people of Chicago such a monument will be erected here as will adorn our city and associate with it to all coming time the memory of our nation's second Washington.

It is proposed to erect in the highest style of architectural art a massive Memorial Temple or Monumental Edifice, which will include an Emancipation Hall, an immense auditorium for the assemblage of national and other conventions, and offices and rooms for the various religious, charitable, artistic, educational library and literary societies of the character of those occupying Cooper Institute and the Bible House in New York—the entire structure to be known as “THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE.” If such a structure can be erected without losing sight in its architectural style or its main design as a monumental structure to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, it will form a monument of which Mr. Lincoln himself would have been beyond measure proud.

Thus, the obsequies we are now celebrating are not the closing, but the opening honors to his memory. The flowers we strew upon his bier are the first spring blossoms of a summer of fame that shall know no seared leaf or winter's blight. The procession we witness to-day is the beginning of the stately procession of the people, the ages and the nations that shall love liberty. As the Romans dated their epoch from the building of their city, and the Grecians from that seal of their unity, the Olympian games, the Mohammedans from the Hegira, and Christians from the Crucifixion, so Americans who already mark the epoch of their nationality from the day of their Declaration of Independence, will hereafter mark the era of true American Liberty as foretold by the words, accomplished by the pen, and sealed by the blood of Abraham Lincoln.

5/1/1861

When Chicago Was Young

By Herma Clark.

Letters from Martha F. Esmond to her friend, Julia Boyd of New York.
Chicago, May 2, 1865.

DEAR JULIA:
I shall begin a letter to-night and finish it tomorrow. It is late in the evening, but we are too sad to rest. Will and I have just returned from the courthouse, where we went, with thousands of others, to look on the face of Lincoln, as his body lay there in state. His face was wonderfully beautiful in death. A calm, holy expression and a placid smile made him look as if asleep.

This morning we went down to Park Row, where the train bearing the funeral party came in over the Michigan Central, and were amazed at the decorations all along Michigan avenue. The day has been beautiful, but we have had such rains for a week that the street was frightfully muddy and only the center could be scraped, to make a clear path for the carriages, while on each side of this the mud stood in heaps, into which many of the crowd sank knee deep.

The piazza of the William Sturges residence was hung around with large white stars on a black ground. The H. O. Stone home was elaborately draped, with a portrait of Lincoln and a large white flag above it. The residence of our friends, the J. H. Dunhams, 233 Michigan avenue, was massively draped in black and white cambric. The balcony bore the motto: "Mournfully, tenderly bear on the dead." Over the entrance was suspended a portrait of the President, surrounded by crêpe and having in white letters, on a black ground, the words: "Our Country's Martyr." Field, Palmer & Leiter's store was beautifully draped. Giles Brothers' jewelry and art store had an artistic decoration, with a knight in armor as its main feature.

The courthouse was elaborately decorated. From each window hung flags of black and white and the dome was covered with mourning emblems. Over the north door was the inscription: "The beauty of Israel is slain upon her high places." You do have to turn to the Bible for the right phrase, in such a tragedy as this, don't you? The inscription over the south door is: "Illinois clasps to her bosom her slain and glorified son."

As we came inside the entrance we saw the catafalco, which stood directly under the dome. It was draped with rich black velvet, lined with white satin, and fringed and ornamented with stars and a border of silver. At the head was a marble eagle. Along the sides and ends of the dais were bouquets of flowers. One of these, we learned, was presented by Clara Louise Kellogg, prima donna of the opera troupe which is playing here. We hear it said that the catafalco is much superior to anything seen in the other cities through which the funeral cortège has passed.

As I close my eyes, the impressive procession we saw this morning passes before me. "And I should live a thousand years, I never shall forget it." The military escort, the school children with their

bands with their mournful music, the lodges with their black uniforms and white aprons and gloves, the workmen's organizations with banners bearing the devices of their trades, all made a spectacle which I suppose will never be equaled.

There was one group of school children which interested us much, for each little girl represented one of the 36 states of the Union. These girls were chosen because of their high scholarship, and we were pleased to see little Ella McCalla among them—the very littlest of all, and the youngest, but her marks were as high as the others, we were told. Her mother is the widow of father's friend, Thomas McCalla, who was thrown from his horse and killed some years ago. I think your father met the McCallas when he was visiting us, and so he may be interested in knowing about the honor which has come to this young daughter.

May 3.

President Lincoln's body has gone forward on the last stage of its journey to the burial at Springfield. THE TRIBUNE said beautifully this morning: "The pageant of woe has passed. The hundreds of thousands of people who followed the inanimate clay along the streets and gazed on the cold features of their departed chief, are but the vanguard of the mighty host whose tramp, enduring through the ages, shall, in this city, bear devoted testimony to his virtues—a host which shall swear, by the memory of the devoted martyr, that the Union he died to maintain 'must and shall be preserved.'"

It is estimated that 40,000 people passed by the casket before midnight last night.

This is too long a letter but my heart is full and every detail concerning the funeral of our great President seems so full of interest I want to write of it.

Your sad and loving friend,
MARTHA FREEMAN ESMOND.

When Chicago Was Young

By Herma Clark.

Letters from Martha Freeman Esmond to her friend, Julia Boyd, of New York.

Chicago, Jan. 26, 1866.

DEAR FRIEND JULIA:
I have been very busy the last few days. Will and I are looking for houses, as a real estate agent is anxious to have Will buy and has several good bargains, he thinks. One he is quite insistent about is on Michigan avenue, near Harmon court. It is a house in fair condition on a thirty foot lot, and can be bought for \$15,500, but Will thinks this is too high.

The agent offers us lots, too, on Michigan avenue, at \$7,000. Many of our friends are moving out to the south side, south of 22d street, but I don't care to go out so far in the wilds. We may, however, buy a lot somewhere and build, to suit our needs. And I am sure it would prove a good investment to build houses for rent, as people are walking the streets, looking for houses to move into, the papers say. You see, there has been so little building, during the war, we need accommodations for the people who are coming in so rapidly. But Will says he doesn't fancy himself in the rôle of landlord, and my brilliant idea is due to be extinguished, I feel quite sure.

Will has just bought a new horse, and has been rather badly taken in by the dealer, he thinks. His friends joke him a great deal about it, and refer to him as a patron of the turf. One of them sent him from O'Brien's a print of Dexter, as that famous steed appeared, racing against time, in October, 1865. Will takes the joking good naturedly.

I suppose you are wearing the new elliptical hoop skirt. I bought one last week, and feel sure I shall like it much better than my old one. In case you haven't already tried the new kind, let me recommend it. It is very strong but light, and I find it much easier to contract it into a small space. It seems to obviate all the objections to the old kind, which though always elegant and becoming, were inconvenient in the theater, in church, or in carriages and street cars.

Are you doing your hair in a waterfall? I have just succumbed and last week bought a huge braid to wear around my head. My own hair is very heavy, as you know, but it seems necessary, no matter how much one has, to add to it. "Nature has done her part, do thou but thine," Will quotes to me, as I assume this colossal artificial coronet.

We have bought a Rogers group—"The Council of War"—which I think is a nice addition to our parlor. It is so life like, the features of Lincoln, Grant and Stanton just as if they were really looking at the map before them.

We were interested to see in

THE TRIBUNE a notice of the marriage of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas to Brig. Gen. Williams in Washington. We knew Mrs. Douglas slightly, but she has been away from Chicago a great deal since her famous husband's death, so we have not seen much of her lately. She is very beautiful.

Since I began this letter, we have had an evening call from John Crerar, a pleasant friend of ours. You ought to come out and visit me, and set your cap for this bachelor. He is not quite 40 years of age, and already is one of our leading citizens. He is as Scotch as can be, though he was born in this country, and he is, of course, a Presbyterian. He lives at the Tremont House. We are glad to hear that he has become a great friend of George Pullman, and is putting some money into the latter's scheme of building sleeping cars. Mr. Crerar is naturally interested in anything pertaining to railroads, as his business is that of railway supplies.

Mr. Crerar is personally very attractive, and with his wealth and standing, I can't understand why he hasn't been captured by some of our beautiful Chicago girls. Will rallied him this evening on his state of single blessedness, but he made his usual reply: "I am in love with all the ladies and couldn't choose among them, and no one would have me, I suppose, if I did ask her."

He is an elder in our church [the Second Presbyterian] and very devout. They say no man in Chicago is more generous to every good cause. And all this without ostentation.

I think he has a bit of sentiment underneath his Scotch reserve. A dear old lady told me recently that she once asked him his idea of happiness, and he replied: "Four feet on a fender before the fire." This from a bachelor living in hotels!

I must get to bed, for I have a dressmaker coming tomorrow to make little Martha some pantallettes. I have found a seamstress who does beautiful handwork.

Your loving friend.

MARTHA FREEMAN ESMOND.

Footnotes

According to a real estate authority, Will and Martha would have done well to buy on Michigan avenue, near Harmon court, land in that vicinity being worth now about ten times what it was then.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, by her marriage to Gen. Williams, became the mother of the beautiful Mildred Williams, who married Walter Farwell, son of Senator Charles B. Farwell. The Walter Farwells live on Long Island.

John Crerar never was captured by Julia Boyd, nor indeed, by any beautiful Chicago girl. He lived and died a bachelor, bequeathing his large fortune to charitable and church organizations. The Crerar library was his gift to the city of Chicago.



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CHICAGO LANDMARKS.

The Town as It Was in 1833—
The Old Houses at Wolf Point.

Story of the Incorporation—List of Town Officers and Voters.

History of the Western Hotel, the First Frame House on the West Side.

OLD CHICAGO.

THE TOWN IN 1833.

When Chicago was born will always be a matter of conjecture, and so will the date of its baptism probably, but the city has an anniversary which may be kept and that may be called its majority—or the date of its first vote. This was, according to all history left by early settlers, Aug. 10, 1833, and the fifteenth anniversary is now so near at hand that there is some talk of an appropriate celebration of the semi-centennial.

In 1831 the Legislature of Illinois passed a law for the incorporation of villages and towns, in which it was provided that villages of 150 inhabitants or more might be incorporated as towns. Adopting the methods of cities in late years, which had more inhabitants before the United States census was taken than afterward—that is, of making exaggerated guesses, it was estimated in 1833 that Chicago had a population large enough to take advantage of the State law and incorporate as a town. The history of that act is given in "Collier's Chicago," and is as follows:

The great event of the year 1833 was, however, the incorporation of Chicago as a town.

A public meeting was held Aug. 5 to decide whether or not the important vote should be taken. T. J. V. Owen was President, and E. S. Kimberly, Clerk. The following were the voters:

Incorporation—John C. Hagen, C. A. Ballard, G. W. Snow, P. J. Hamilton, S. T. Temple, John Wright, G. W. Dale, Hiram Penrose, David Carver, James Walker, Charles Miller, A. S. C. Hogan, E. A. Rider, D. A. J. Hamilton, Stephen F. Gale, Enoch Penning, W. H. Adams, C. A. Ballard, John Watkins, James Gilbert.

The following trustees were elected: T. J. V. Owen, 20 votes; G. W. Dale, 20 votes; Madison Beaubien, 23 votes; John Miller, 23 votes; and E. S. Kimberly, 20 votes.

The trustees organized by the choice of Mr. Owen as President, and appointed Isaac Hamilton Clerk, agreeing that their meetings should be held at the house of Mark Deaubien. Their first meeting was held Aug. 12. On the 6th day of November they extended

the limits of the town of Chicago, and described it as being bounded by Jackson street on the south, Jefferson and Cook streets on the west, and Ohio street on the north; eastwardly it was bounded on the north side of the river by the lake, and on the south side of the river by State street. The total area of the town was barely seven-eighths of a square mile.

The first important public improvement ordered by the Board of Trustees was the establishment of another free ferry to connect the North and South Divisions. The location was at Dearborn street. George W.

At the same meeting Benjamin Jones was chosen Street Commissioner and Fire Warden, and Isaac Harmon, Collector.

The city was at this time governed more particularly by State and county laws, but these special provisions by the trustees were the town ever.

The first code of enforcement depended upon the citizens and county officers. There was no police force, and whenever penalties or fines were imposed or violating one of these ordinances one-half of the amount went to the informer. This provision was made when the trustees met May 6, 1834, passing that it should be \$5 fine for riding or driving over the bridges faster than a walk. They ordered to give one-half of the fine to the citizen who would report the cases of law breaking.

During the year of 1833 there was not much done by the first law-makers of Chicago; but they met once a month, and the present City Council might wish profit to do the thing they did.

At the meeting Dec. 4 George Snow was elected Assessor and Surveyor and John Dean Cason was appointed Corporation Counsel.

The first legislation for wharfing was also passed at that time. They provided that owners of lots on the river might use all of the street running near them to the river, except eight feet. Water street was then on the banks of the river, by paying a tax of \$15 per year. Some of the people paid the tax and some did not, but those who wished used the street.

At the meeting of Feb. 24, 1834, the Board considered the question of allowing showmen to give exhibitions in the place and decided that their president should act as censor, and permit nothing immoral or indecent. They also provided that all showmen visiting the place should pay a tax of \$10. March 5, 1834, the Board met to deliberate upon the petition of the residents of the town who wanted that the town surveyor should pitch South Water street from the United States reservation to Randolph street, and that it be done by the first of the next April. It was a peculiar task, and it is not recorded whether it was completed. If the conditions were like those of this day, it is safe to say that it was not.

June 6 the Trustees ordered that each abode in the village, between the ages of 21 and 50 years, should put in

on the streets and bridges to keep them in repair. It was Aug. 11, 1834, the second election was held. None of these meetings were reported in the daily papers, but the first Chicago newspaper was started by John Colborn, Nov. 26, 1833, some months after the incorporation.

Twenty-five years ago the quarter centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Chicago was celebrated by the publication of lithographs and wood cuts, giving news of the village in 1833. These were accepted as correct at the time, but at a later date the members of the

the historical society instituted an inquiry that called out many conflicting opinions. The cut given on this page is, with the exception of some modifications, made at the suggestion of old settlers, a reproduction of the sketch published in the Chicago Advertiser in 1837, and is substantially the same as the large lithograph published in 1867. The view is at the junction of the two branches of the river, and shows the Wolf Tavern, Father Walker's cabin and the Miller House, as they were in 1833. The engraving was prepared from a sketch made by George Davis, in 1833, but he claimed that the engravers were at fault in making the river a smaller stream than it was. Certain it is that the picture on this page gives the best view extant of Chicago of 1833-4.

THE OLD WESTERN HOTEL.

—"Corner southeast corner of Randolph and Canal streets there stands a part of what is claimed by some old settlers to have been the first frame building erected in Chicago. It is not an attractive building, and as it now stands does not speak well for the architecture of the city. The building is small, sturdy, but the dress of a late date and it is kept with its surroundings which, unfortunately, are not of the same date. It was not removed by the great fire to give place to better buildings with better business and a better reputation. The building is small, two-story, a square front without cornice, and a depth of perhaps forty feet. The draught of the building is such that it has been loaded with time and exposure to sun and rain until it is of an uncertain hue. The lower part of the first floor is occupied by a saloon, and the upper part is a restaurant. The upper part of the house seems to be used as living rooms by the people who keep the place. It is the remains of "

THE OLD WESTERN HOTEL.

It is not much of it, but the man of the bar said to the inquisitive reporter that there had several fires visited the place, and the old hotel had finally been reduced to these modest remains.

When the Western Hotel was built it was a disputed question, which may never be settled, but it is claimed that one or two old settlers may reach those of others, and it can at least be learned whether it is what was once the Western Hotel, the oldest frame house on the West Side.

It was built by W. H. Snow, who came to Chicago about 1833. It is claimed, and before his death, two years ago, he was built in 1834. Mr. Snow did not claim that this was older than the Green Tree House, whose history was given in these columns three weeks ago, but he did claim that the Green Tree was originally of logs and it was not until years afterward that it was covered with weatherboarding and given the appearance of a frame building. Upon the collection for S. W. Falls made a sketch of the original building, and the cut given on this page is a copy of the sketch, which Mr. Snow pronounced an excellent picture of the old hotel.

Mr. Falls said to a reporter a few days ago that when he made the sketch of the old Green Tree House, that building was moved two years ago. Mr. Snow remarked that the old building on Randolph street was the remains of an older building and had a better history—it was

THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE.

built on the West Side. Mr. Falls said to the reporter that he could get no idea of what it was originally. He offered to make a sketch of the building, and would describe the building. This was done and the sketch made, which was afterward Mr. Snow's sketch. Mr. Falls was satisfied with the picture. Mr. Falls further says that Mr. Snow told him that the house in 1834

"Did he claim that it was built before the Green Tree House?"

"No, but he argued that the Green Tree was originally built of logs, and that this was the first frame building."

"Do you remember anything about the building yourself?"

"Nothing of its early history. I remember how it was twenty-five years ago. There was a justice's office in one of the upper rooms, a saloon on the first floor, in the corner; a cigar factory on the other end, and the remainder of the building used as a tenement house, I think."

Mr. Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, the first Chicago editor, was seen, but she had no recollections of the old Western Hotel.

While the reporter stood on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, looking at the various tumble-down shanties in the neighborhood, trying to find in one of them a faint resemblance to the picture he held in his hand, Mr. D. M. Ford came up, and asked what he was hunting for.

"The old Western Hotel. Can you tell me where it is, or what remains of it?"

"Yes, but the one who saw the hotel in 1840 would not recognize the remains. There is all that is left of the old Western Hotel, which used to be

ONE OF THE BEST HOTELS.

in the city. "What that little saloon over there?" "Yes, that is all that is left." "But it don't look at all like this picture." "Let me see the picture. Well, that is very natural. It is just as the old house looked. But it ought to have a sign across the Canal front, like it has on the Randolph street front. The sign is large and is very clear across both front and side."

"Do you remember the old building?"

"I don't remember what it was very well, but I remember how it looked and a good deal about its history in the forties. In 1840 it was the last house this way to be saved. Over there where the Barnes House stands, on the opposite corner, was a lumber yard in 1840 that property was sold at auction in town lots. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Yates bought a good part of it, and the Barnes House and Yates Building are named after those men who built them at a profit."

"Do you remember when the old house here was built?"

"No, I have no recollection about it being built. I was about this side of the river a good deal when a boy, and I remember the old old house as it stood here early in the forties. The picture is as I remember the house. The front was on Randolph street, and a long wing extended back along Canal street. In the east end of the front building was the office and bar-room, placed there in the stead of in the room on the corner, because it was nearer the stores to the east—there was "

NO BUILDING TO THE WEST— and because the entrance to the stable yard was there, and farmers and teamsters, who constituted the traveling public in those days, could drive into the yard and have their horses in the care of the driver, the office or bar-room. Had this been in the other end of the building they would have had to walk the full length of the house before they could reach the office or bar, which was generally more closely locked than "

The parlor was in the west end of the front. The dining-room and kitchen were in the wing. All the upper floor was devoted to sleeping rooms. A few years later, about 1850 perhaps, the parlor and bar-room changed places, because Canal street had become quite a business street, and the bar must be located where it would be convenient to either street. I boarded in 1853, and the house was the same with this exception, then."

Between the Western Hotel and the river were all the stores. The first block of stores was built by Francis B. Sherman, who was the proprietor of the Sherman House, who was a known Western, Free Soiler, or some such of that kind. Dyer was a Democrat, and that gave him the foreign vote and the election.

THIS BLOCK OF STORES extended from the hotel to where the mill now stands. The river had been widened since then and Water street was set back."

"Where was West Water street?"

"Where the street crosses the viaduct crosses it. It ran from Lake street to Madison. You can see what a grade has been given in the street when you corner that Randolph at one time crossed Water street at a level. There is now twenty and twenty-five feet difference."

Then was that block of stores built?"

"About 1844, I think. Mr. Snow must have built the Western Hotel about 1836 or 1837. He afterward built a block of stores, tended clear through to the river, and to the alley the building was three stories high, and it had a large hall which was at one time used for a theater. It burned a few years afterward. The hotel also burned, all except a small portion of the corner, about 25c 20 feet and one story high. It was destroyed then under the fire ordinance that you could rebuild a frame structure to the highest point left standing, remember then, were several pieces of timber left standing which were up as high as the roof had been. They were pieces of log or studding, and the old proprietor took advantage of this to rebuild that part of the house and make it full two stories that little building that there now is about as it was rebuilt."

"What first kept the Western Hotel?"

"Mr. Snow built it and kept it until about 1833 when he rented it to Dodge & Irish, who kept it until it burned. I boarded with them in 1833, and the house burned soon afterward."

THE OLD WESTERN STATES HOTEL, which was kept by the Murphy family, which stood down on West Water street, facing the river, was in 1840 moved to the northeast corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and burned. I remember that very well, for I was in the store that stood where the Barnes House now stands and slept there at night.

When the hotel burned a number of the boarders, many of them women, came to the store as they were driven from their rooms in their night clothes, and I let them in that they might have some place to put on the clothes they had grubbed up in the night."

"What were the dimensions of the Western Hotel?"

"The front was about forty feet and the wing sixty feet. It was just an L. In the rear was the large stable and the yard into which the team fit in. There were entrances to the yard from both streets, and this was one of the most important parts of the property, for the teams were as numerous as were the guests. There were no railroads then, and all the travel was by stage or by team. It was what you might call a farmers' hotel, for it was the stopping place for the farmers from the west when they came to town. Randolph street was then the thoroughfare, the country road leading to the Western towns of Elgin and on to Galena. It was the only western road, or the only main road, and all the travel came this way. Then it had "

THE ONLY BRIDGE.

across the South Branch, and the travel from the northwest and southwest also had to come this way to get over into the city. This made it an important location, and the two hotels and the stores here did big business. It was the center of the city for the West Side, but when other bridges were built the travel changed, and so did the business. In 1849 the bridge over the engine house, which stood on the other side of Canal street, were having some sport and some very hard bargaining the sides of the hotel. Some of them caught a big dog and covered him with turpentine, and then some on down the street, and the dog lit a match to the poor brute, which caused an instant blaze. The dog ran into the stables and the boys had to be moved to save the place from burning. It was in 1854 the hotel burned.

To learn, if possible, something more of this old house the reporter crossed the street and stepped into the little saloon. Its proprietor proved to be a son of the man who had built and kept the house for many years. Mr. Snow, a man of about 45 years, did not remember when his father built the house, but he had heard it time and again reported that it was

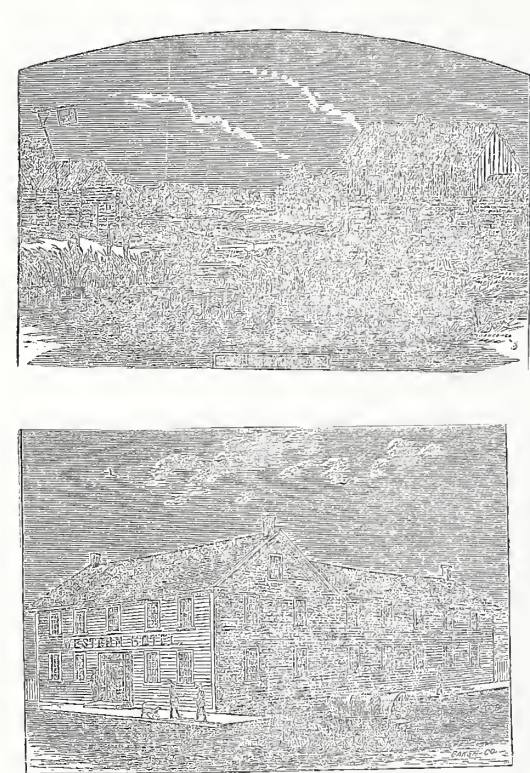
THE OLDEST FRAME HOUSE.

on the West Side. He remembered how the house looked when kept as a hotel, and the picture was correct. He had been making some repairs this summer, and he found the old oak timbers as sound as when they were first put in place. He remembered when the house burned in 1854. More of the building might have been saved but for a fight among the firemen, and this came from letting the whole place burn. A reward had been offered for the company that should get the first stream on the fires of that day. The companies were volunteers and the citizens wished to encourage them to do their best at the fire. Engine House No. 5 was just across the street, and No. 4 was over the river. The No. 4 company were firemen. When the old hotel took fire all the companies were soon on the ground and doing their best to get the first stream on the flames. In their hurry No. 4 and No. 5 rushed for

THE SAME FIRE-FLAG.

and neither would give up to the other. They were so close that they did get the house in working order it was to throw water at each other rather than at the fire. There was another company, No. 2, called the Dyer Company, from the North Side, and while they were not in the fight, they stopped to see how it would come out. The property that had come to the fire also forgot the burning building in their interest in the fight. Mr. Snow saw that his building would soon be destroyed entirely, and he went to No. 2 Company and offered them \$25 to continue work on the fire. The boys thought it a generous offer and they left the other two companies to fight it out while they turned a good stream on the fire and by hard work saved the little corner.

Was white Dodge & Irish kept the house it burned, and it was known as the Commercial Hotel.



WESTERN HOTEL.

HELP LINCOLN PARK COMPLETE OUTER DRIVE

In addition to the election of Circuit and Superior Court Judges, voters residing in the district bounded by Devon avenue on the north, the river on the south and the north branch of the river and Western avenue on the west, will be asked Nov. 5 to pass judgment on a proposed \$3,000,000 bond issue to provide necessary extensions to Lincoln Park along the lake shore.

Plans approved by the Lincoln Park commissioners call for a breakwater extending from Lakeside to Bryn Mawr, two roadways from Montrose avenue to Foster avenue, bathing beach at the foot of Montrose avenue, grade separation at Wilson, Lawrence and Foster avenues, pedestrian subway at Argyle street, lighting system for drives, water mains and other incidental improvements.

Never since Lincoln Park was founded in 1865 have the taxpayers of Chicago failed to respond to the call for funds for its improvement. As a result Lincoln Park is the city's chief point of interest and the world's greatest civic recreation center.

The proposed improvements will meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population in furnishing additional outdoor pleasure facilities and highway space.

Lincoln Park is conceded to be Chicago's best investment because it is the city's greatest benefit to its citizens. Though dependent upon the taxpayers for its upkeep and improvement and supervised by political appointees, Lincoln Park has always been devoid of corrupt political influence and at all times has been operated on an efficient and economic basis in the interests of the people as a whole. Lincoln Park may be considered the front yard of a large portion of the city's population because it is adjacent to a large congested area and provided with features that appeal to persons of every walk of

life. Besides hundreds of acres of well shaded lawns which are available to every resident and visitor, the park contains beautiful floral exhibits gathered from the ends of the earth, zoological gardens where are housed practically every form of animal life, aquarium and fish hatchery, historical and scientific centers, sanitarium for the babies of Chicago and their mothers, baseball fields, golf courses, tennis courts, gun club grounds, bird sanctuary, yacht harbor, bridle paths, waterways, lagoons, boat club houses, motor highways, dining hall and other adjuncts appreciated by citizens desirous of wholesome recreation.

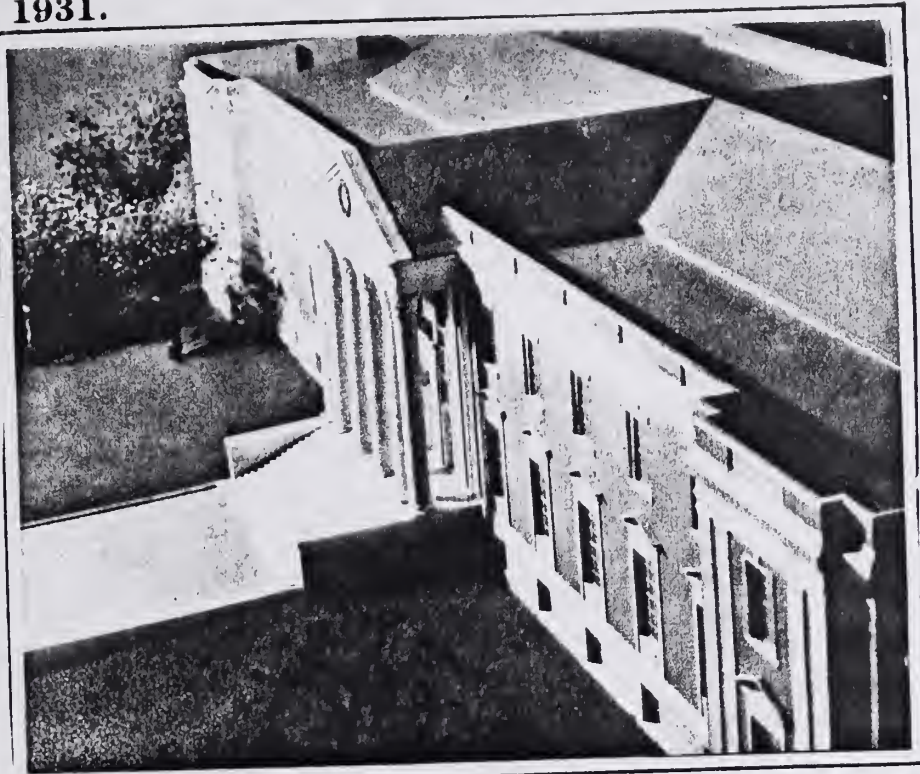
Lincoln Park is cosmopolitan in character, every person visiting the park being accorded the same privileges and recognition, irrespective of creed or nationality. This is emphasized in various parts of the park where imposing statues and memorials have been erected to the great leaders of the many nationalities represented in the city.

In considering the advisability of a bond issue for Lincoln Park, citizens should bear in mind that with exception of support they may be asked to give towards education of the youth of the city, recreation centers are the most important public enterprises.

Distinctive of other branches of civic government, Lincoln Park management has never been under public criticism. Chicagoans are proud of Lincoln Park and should consider it their duty to help maintain and improve it. So as to keep step with other departments of city government, the commissioners of Lincoln Park have made plans for extensions and improvements the cost of which must be met with a bond issue. As citizens in the past answered the call for funds, so also should the citizens today give the proposed bond issue their stamp of approval by casting their ballots in its favor Nov. 5.

Recent construction of large buildings just north of the Chicago river and throughout the Lincoln Park district have added millions of dollars to the tax valuation in the Lincoln Park district, which will reduce the cost of this bond issue to the average taxpayer to an insignificant amount.

FEBRUARY 14, 1931.



The new home of the Chicago Historical Society, which will stand at North avenue and Clark street within the area of Lincoln park, as shown by a model on display in the present building. Construction work will begin next spring on the colonial Georgian edifice, which will contain a series of period rooms, chronologically arranged to show the history of America from the time of Columbus to the present.

(By Underwood & Underwood)

O'LEARY COW STARTED FIRE, WOMAN INSISTS

news 7.31
Lived 75 Feet Away from
Historic Barn; Tells Graphic
Story of Blaze.

Whatever scoffers say and skeptics think, it was Mrs. O'Leary's cow that started the Chicago fire of 1871, Mrs. Margaret Koller declared today.

Mrs. Koller feels that she's in a position to know. When the fire started, fifty-nine years ago tomorrow night, she was living within seventy-five feet or so of the O'Leary barn. She saw the flames lick through its boards. And later her father, Jeremiah Kirby, declared at various times that it was the cow that did the business.

"That night—it was a Sunday—a policeman came to the window and told my father not to go to bed, there was a fire in the O'Leary's barn," said Mrs. Koller today in her apartment at 958 West Garfield boulevard.

"The O'Learys, you see, lived very close to us. Our house was on the southwest corner of Taylor and Jefferson streets. The O'Learys lived on DeKoven street a little east of Jefferson, and we had the same alley.

Turn Out to See Fire.

"Father went to an alley lamp-post behind our house, and saw there was a fire. Then he ran back and called my mother. I was only five years and four months old then, but I got out of bed and went out by the alley with my two sisters, who were a little older than I."

Mrs. Koller talked rapidly, confident of her facts. She is a tall, active woman, with large Irish eyes and a pleasant cordiality.

"Later the firemen came on the engine. They saw the fire in the barn and now sometimes they tell of it. But I can say that we saw it before the firemen did."

That was a point of no little satisfaction to Mrs. Koller.

"My parents knew the O'Learys well," Mrs. Koller continued. "As a matter of fact Mrs. O'Leary sold milk to us. I remember her as a short woman, friendly, wearing a calico dress, and with the milk money in her pocket."

O'Learys Had Party.

"Through my parents I know that the boys of the O'Leary family used to have card parties and oyster stews, and they were having a party for some neighbor boys the night of the fire.

"About a quarter of 10, I believe it was, Mrs. O'Leary went to the barn to milk the cow and get milk for an oyster stew. She had a lamp—not a lantern—and she put it down on the floor. The cow kicked it over.

"I heard that at various times from my father. He told it not as a theory, but a definite fact. And as he was in neighborly relations with the O'Learys, I judge that he got the account from them."

NEW HISTORICAL BUILDING OPENS IN LINCOLN PARK

Brief Ceremony Conducted
by Charles B. Pike.

BY KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN.

Chicago's vibrant museum of its past, the new Chicago Historical building in Lincoln park, was opened to the public yesterday in a brief ceremony in the tempo of the present. Charles B. Pike, president, officiated at a service before the entrance that was long on dignity but short on oratory.

Officials of the organization gathered at the Racquet club preliminary to the program, and rode the short distance to the southwest corner of Lincoln park. In the expanse before the main entrance a detachment of the Black Horse troop, in their dashing uniforms of black and gleaming white, ranged themselves on either side of the driveway to form a guard of honor through which the group proceeded to the portico.

Pike Unlocks Doors.

The trustees then formed in a semi-circle behind President Pike who made the formal dedication in a few sentences, and then turned and unlocked the doors, entering with the official group.

"We stand here today at the portals of a building expressive of its purpose," he said in part, "ready to open it to the public. We are looking through the trees of Lincoln park to the waters of Lake Michigan and St. Gauden's statue of the Great Emancipator.

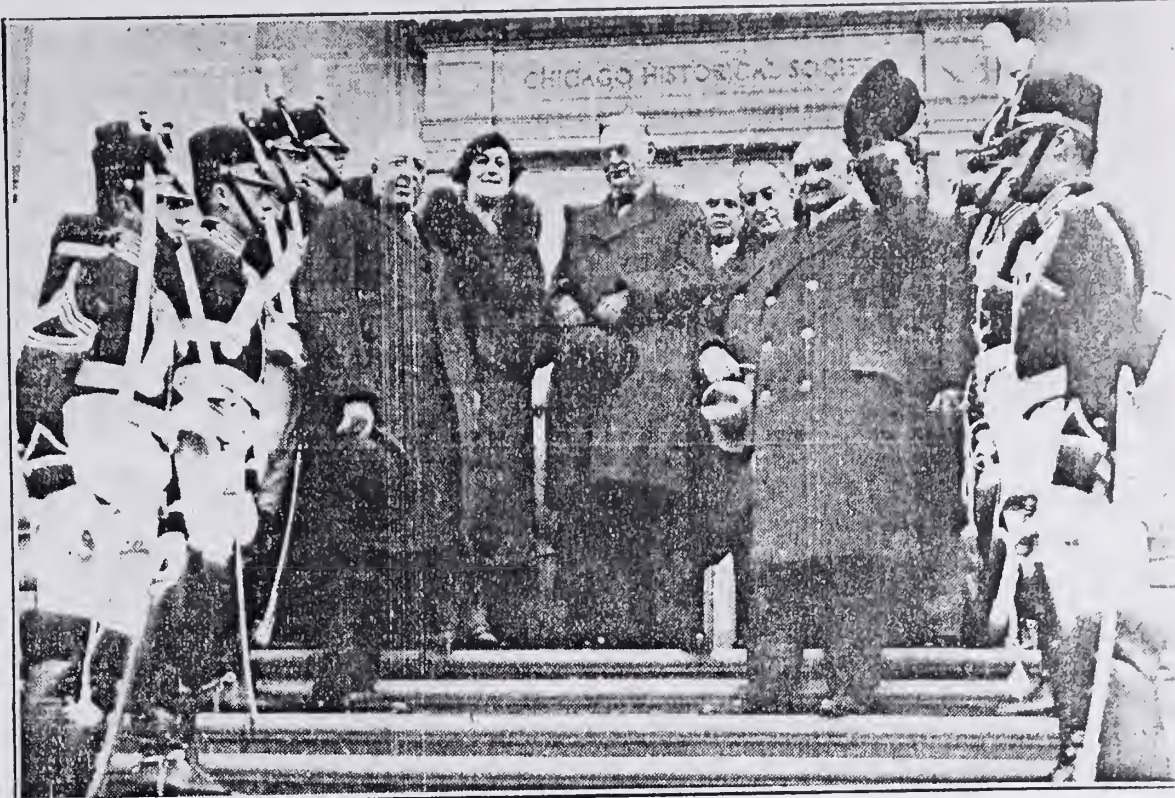
"When we enter we shall see what he wore, the scarf he wrapped around his shoulders, the coat he was assassinated in, and many other personal effects. Lincoln belongs to the ages. So also do Columbus and Washington. Housed in this building are relics of all of them, and many others who influenced the shaping of America's destinies. Permit me to congratulate the trustees in finishing this great work prior to the centennial of our city. And now, asking for guidance from on high in the conduct of this educational and patriotic enterprise, we open its doors."

Free Three Days a Week.

Miss Rhea Zugenbuehler, of 1701 South 3d street, Maywood, was the first to pay admission to enter the galleries. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are to be free days at the museum, but 25 cents is charged on other days of the week.

Tours of the galleries have been arranged in chronological order, so that the visitors yesterday and in the future will begin their inspection of the priceless collections, starting with the Spanish exploration room, which con-

DEDICATE NEW MUSEUM OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Standing between the lines of Black Horse troopers are shown (left to right): Charles B. Pike, president of Historical society; Mrs. Lessing Rosenthal, Otto L. Schmidt, George W. Dixon, Edward L. Glavin and Frank J. Loesch at dedication ceremonies at new building in Lincoln park yesterday.

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

tains the anchor of Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria. Even though the barbs are gone, the small size of this anchor inevitably brings gasps of astonishment.

National as well as local history is extensively represented in the collections. Perhaps the most popular department in the building is the gallery containing the dioramas of the most portentous scenes in the city's past, such as the illuminated reproduction of Chicago in flames in 1871, the court of honor at the 1893 world's fair, or the tiny dancing figurines in the model of the old Sauganash tavern of the earliest days.

Among those prominent in yesterday's exercises were Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, a past president; George W. Dixon, Frank Loesch, Joseph Ryerson, Potter Palmer, representing the Art institute; Prof. Philip Fox, representing the planetarium, and Stephen Simms, director of the Field museum.

PRINT EXHIBIT TELLS STORY OF LINCOLN'S LIFE

The history of Abraham Lincoln's political career and the story of his assassination, as shown in political cartoons and Currier and Ives prints, is on display in the art galleries on the sixth floor of the Boston store. The display, listed as a feature of the presidential election year, comprises original cartoons and prints valued at more than \$50,000. Through the Lincoln National Foundation, all schools and colleges of the Chicago area have been invited to attend the exhibition, which continues throughout the week.

1932

initials of the brotherhood. The drawings show crossbones and skull, a devil, and a stabbing hand appearing from a cloud.

CHICAGO HONORS LINCOLN; FINANCE HOUSES CLOSED

With public offices and houses of finance closed for the day, Chicago had a second celebration of the 124th birthday of Abraham Lincoln today.

Ministers throughout greater Chicago yesterday, on which the anniversary fell, pointed to the lessons of the great humanitarian's life for the troubled world of the present.

But as Sunday is a holiday, whether it's a birthday or not, today was designated the legal holiday. Besides most offices in the city hall and county building, virtually all financial institutions were closed, including the banks, the board of trade and the stock exchange. Many law offices likewise were idle.

Scouts Lay Wreath.

Following a custom of many years, Scouts and Sea Scouts of the Chicago Boy Scout Council joined in a wreath-laying ceremony at the Lincoln monument in Lincoln park this morning.

All in uniform, the boys met at the Clark street and North avenue entrance and marched through the snow to the famous statue. Drum and bugle corps played at the ceremony.

This afternoon members of the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, together with members of the American Legion and other citizens, gathered in Memorial hall of the public library for the association's annual Lincoln birthday service.

Honor Civil War Vets.

Both the band and the drum and bugle corps of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion played for the veterans of '61. A color guard saluted them with the colors of the same post. Later in the day the Rev. Dr. Charles Gilkey, dean of the chapel of the University of Chicago, was to speak.

At a luncheon of the Junior Association of Commerce in the Hotel LaSalle the Rev. Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's church, delivered an address on Lincoln and this address was broadcast over station WMAQ.

There was to be no carrier delivery of mail this afternoon. Carrier, financial and contract stations of the postoffice were to close at 1 p. m. However, it was announced that mail deposited in letter drops at the main postoffice would be dispatched on the regular schedules and that evening collections from the street letter boxes would be made.

**"Wigwam" Not Fit For
Indians, Greeley Declared**

The Wigwam in Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans in 1860, stood on Market street between Lake and Randolph streets, not far from where Wacker drive joins Market today.

The Wigwam was an unprepossessing structure. Horace Greeley, came west to Chicago to cover the convention, wrote that "the Republicans have built a great structure which they call the Wigwam. God help the Indians if they ever lived in as ugly a building as this."

6/5/36
Ill. H. Journal

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

IN
Chicago

1940 VISITORS' GUIDE



10¢

FULL CATALOG AVAILABLE IN FILE
ACTUAL SIZE, 64 PGS

History of the Gold Coast—XXIV.

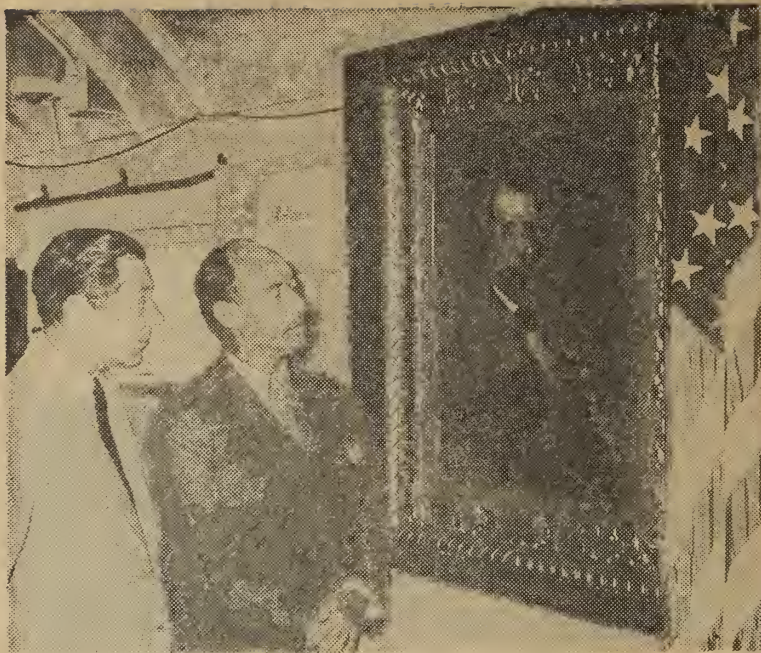
The reverberations of a ten inch mortar shell bursting over Fort Sumter at 4:30 in the dark morning hours of April 12, 1861, ushered in the War of the Rebellion, and there were many vacant chairs in both cottage and mansion before the war drums ceased their throbbing and the battle flags were furled. Thruout these years of strife Chicago thrived.

To it flowed, in ever increasing volume, the grain of the prairies to be shipped in hundreds of schooners and steamboats to the east and on to Europe to help finance the long struggle. The population doubled. Then on April 14, 1865, came the shocking news of the assassination of Lincoln by a senseless egomaniac and the nation mourned.

It is likely that if Lincoln had been spared he would have become a Chicagoan. He had said that at the end of his term of office he intended to return to Illinois to practice law with Bob in either Chicago or Springfield. It is likely, also, that he would have lived in this then quiet part of the town on the north side, for here lived his closest Chicago friends; here his widow, that much maligned woman, lived for a time; here his son Tad went to the Sheldon school, and here his son Robert did make his home. Captain John.

W. L. ...

3/12/42



Last Portrait of Abraham Lincoln painted from life is examined by Gov. Stevenson (right) and circus magnate Henry Ringling North. Portrait hangs in the Lincoln car exhibit at Chicago Fair. Gov. Stevenson and North visited exhibit after participating in ceremonies marking Illinois Day at Fair.



STANDARDS SET IN PLACE—State and territorial standards are set in place at the convention hall in the International Amphitheater in Chicago as preparations for next week's Republican National Convention neared completion. The speakers' rostrum can be seen directly in front of a huge portrait of Abraham Lincoln. (AP Wire photo to The News-Sentinel) July 4, 1952



Samuel Krug Jr. now has more reason to revere Lincoln.

CHICAGO BRIEFS

Boy's Essay On Abe Worth Bond, Trip

An eighth-grader at St. Claire of Montefalco School has taken first prize in an Abraham Lincoln essay contest.

He is Samuel Krug Jr., 13, of 5708 S. Washtenaw. He won a \$100 U.S. Savings Bond and a trip to Springfield for his comment on "What the Life of Abraham Lincoln Means to Me."

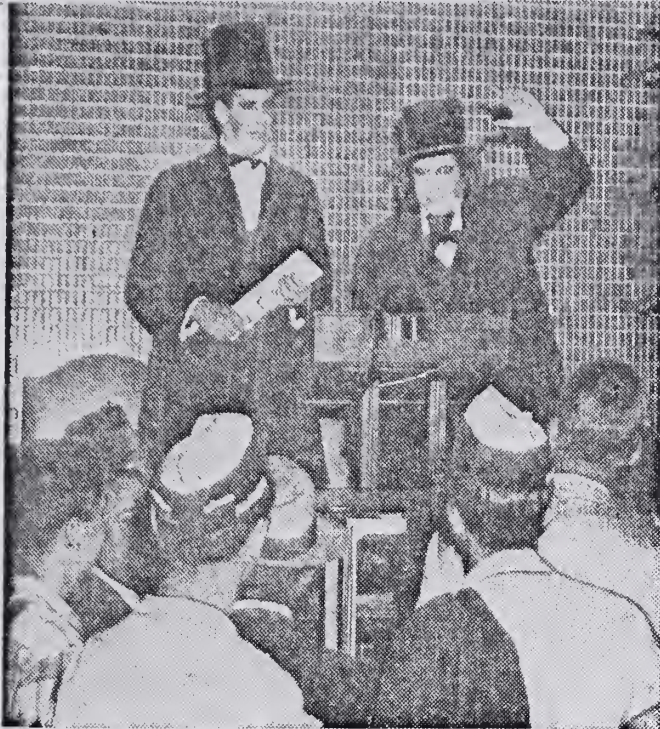
He'll also have the privilege of placing a wreath on Lincoln's tomb April 15, the anniversary of the death of the Great Emancipator.

The contest was held for the second year among Chicago 100 by C. P. McEvilly, district passenger agent of the Illinois Central R.R. Co. The 100, 175 entries were judged by The Sun Times.

The first-place winner, son of Samuel and Evelyn Krug, wife of Lincoln's inspiration to all Americans.

Second place and a \$50 bond went to Peggy Banner, 14, of 3425 W. Belmont, and third place and a \$25 bond to Carol Ann Hirsch, 13, of 13445 S. Brainerd. Each also will receive a trip to Springfield.

Chicago Sun-Times
July 10, 1958



A Lincoln-Douglas debate is re-enacted in front of Greyhound Bus Station at Clark and Randolph, spot where it took place 100 years ago. Charles Francisco (left) plays Abraham Lincoln. Gordon Gould plays Stephen A. Douglas. (Sun-Times Photo)

Re-Enact Lincoln-Douglas Debate Here

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free . . ."

So spoke Abraham Lincoln exactly 100 years ago near Clark and Randolph as he opened his campaign for U.S. senator against Stephen A. Douglas.

The occasion was re-enacted Wednesday night on the same spot, with actors dressed in top hats and black frock coats.

Crowd Watches

About 100 persons gathered around a small bunting-decorated platform to recall the historic moment. The event was put on by the Adult Education Council of Greater Chicago.

Cars, buses, trucks and motorcycles roared and honked as if trying to drive the famed words of the two Illinoisans out of Chicago forever.

Radio actor Charles Francisco played the part of Lincoln while Gordon Gould, a newspaperman, portrayed Douglas.

The costumed debaters were introduced by Paul Angle, director of the Chicago Historical Society and author of several books on Lincoln.

More Last Time

Angle noted that the original speeches, which were made from a balcony of the old Tremont

House that once stood nearby, drew crowds of 10,000 to 15,000 each. Douglas originally spoke July 8, 1958; Lincoln rebutted him the following night at the same site.

One false note in the re-enactment was that both actors were approximately the same size. In real life Lincoln, who was 6 feet 4 inches, towered over the "Little Giant," as Douglas was known, by nearly a foot.

To correct this, photographers had Francisco (Lincoln) stand on several folded chairs while they made pictures so he would appear taller than Douglas.

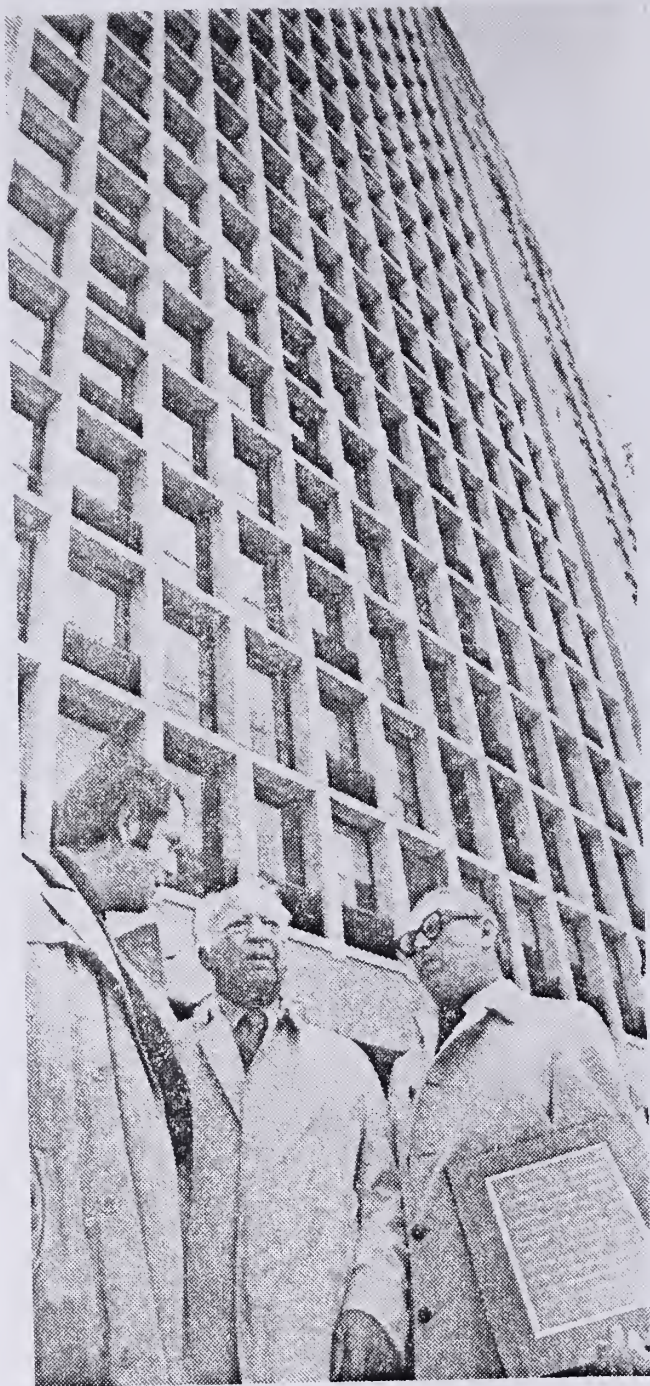
Retire To Hotel

After the street performance, longer versions of the speeches were given by the actors at the Hotel Sherman.

But even there the speeches were drastically cut from the original two or three hours.

"Lincoln" was allowed 25 minutes to tell why he thought a nationwide policy should be adopted on slavery. "Douglas" was allotted 17 minutes.

Erwin Salk, chairman of the executive committee of the Adult Education Council, in explaining why Lincoln got more time observed: "He had a few more important things to say."



Historic site dedicated

Although the building at 1240 N. Lake Shore Dr. is a luxury high-rise apartment building, the place was dedicated Wednesday as an historic site. The land was once the home of Robert Todd Lincoln. Larry Belles of the Evanston Historical Society, Paul Angle of the Chicago Historical Society and John Mack, president of the realty company that constructed the building, were on hand for the dedication. (Daily News Photo/William De Luga)

Abe's home is reproduced

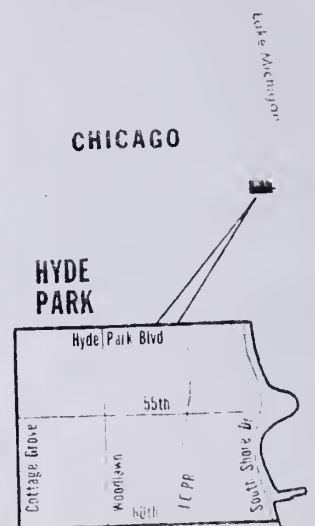
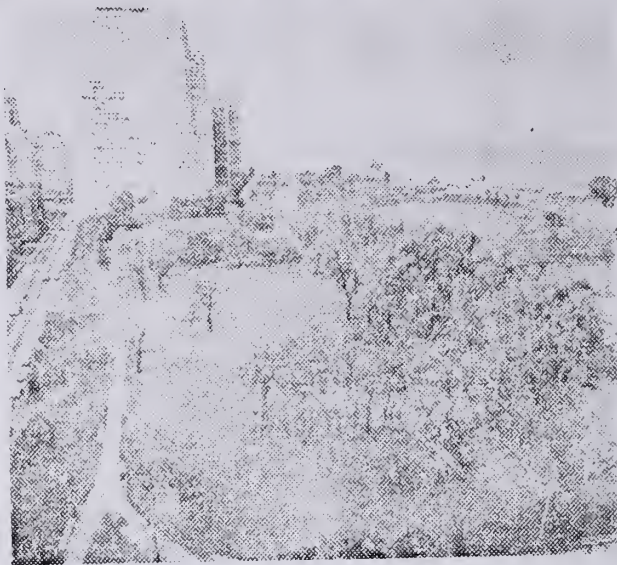


Chicagoans now have an opportunity to view an authentic reproduction of Abraham Lincoln's Hodgenville, Ky., birthplace. The 11-by-18-foot replica was built by the Pepper Construction Company in the Chicago Historical Society's new Lincoln Gallery. The cabin originally was built in one of the company's shops, disassembled, and then transported to the museum and reassembled. Hand-shaped, solid timbers measuring 8 by 8 inches were used and are in keeping with the Kentucky historical site. The accompanying 4,000-square-foot gallery is expected to open soon.

Hyde Park's founder:



Paul Cornell (above), credited with being the "Father of Hyde Park," was one of the prime movers in Chicago's early history (Photo courtesy Chicago Historical Society). Cornell's grandson, Paul Adrian Cornell (right) says his grandfather isn't as well-known as other city pioneers because "he didn't have a good public relations man."



By James Kloss

In 1853, young Chicago lawyer Paul Cornell sat astride a horse on a sandy knoll and looked out over 300 acres of lakefront land he had purchased.

Before him stretched a vast, low-lying expanse of seeming wasteland, located a distant three miles south of the city limits, in the vicinity of what is now 53rd St.

Cornell, however, was pleased at his maiden venture into real estate speculation. What he saw was not sand, swamp and prairie, but a vision of lush greenness.

Green, as in dollars, to be

sure. But also green as in lovely landscaped parks, fine homes, churches and schools along tree-lined suburban streets.

He had a name for his vision — Hyde Park — chosen out of admiration for that magnificent section of pleasure grounds and boulevards in London.

"HE (CORNELL) was a capitalist interested in making a profit and building a fortune," said former longtime Hyde Park Alderman Leon Despres.

"But he combined his drive for money with an extraordinary understanding of the so-

cial goals necessary for the success of the community by which he hoped to profit," Despres wrote in a biographical sketch of Cornell.

Cornell did profit — handsomely — and so did Hyde Park and the city, according to Despres and other admirers of this relatively unknown city pioneer.

Cornell (1822-1904) was born in Upstate New York but came to Adams County, Illinois, when his father died and his mother remarried. He taught school, studied law and 1847 came to Chicago to practice.

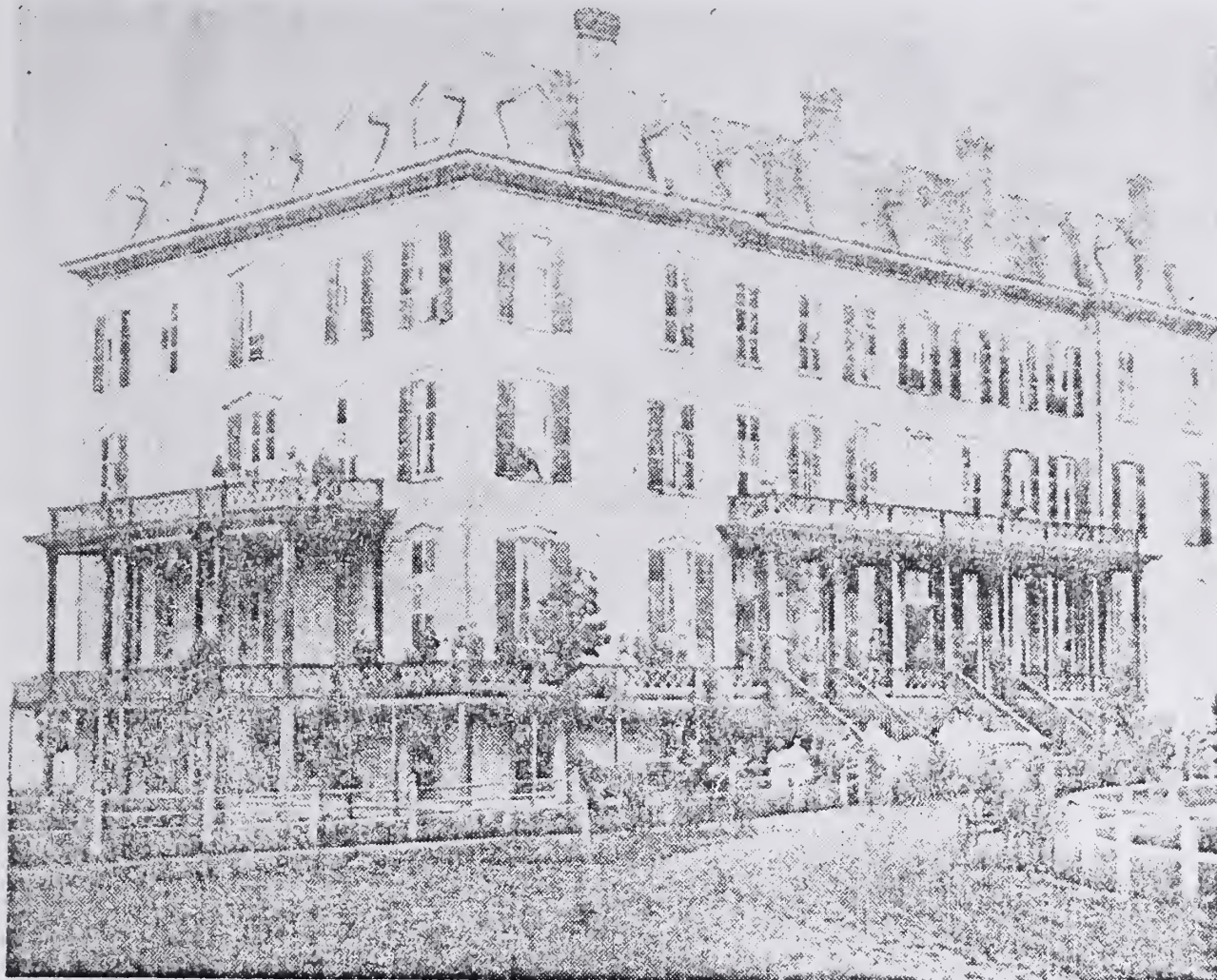
He was immediately introduced to the way that the city that works worked. While checking into the Lake House

at Lake and Clark St. someone stole his bundle of meager possessions, leaving him with the clothes on his back, a pack of business cards and \$1.50.

BUT HE GOT a job in a former teacher's law firm and eventually built up a lucrative practice. He also got some investment advice from an Illinois politician named Stephen Douglas, who told him to buy land south of the city.

Cornell took the advice and began to develop his holdings. He recognized the need for transportation to the city so he gave the Illinois Central R.R. 60 acres, largely in return for a promise of daily service to Hyde Park.

Pioneer without a press agent



At top left, a portion of East End Park, made possible through Paul Cornell's foresight, as it appears today (Daily News Photo). Above is the Hyde Park Hotel, which was built in 1857 by Cornell, and which for many years served

as a resort for Chicago's elite. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln stayed for some time at the Hyde Park with two of her sons. (Photo courtesy Chicago Historical Society)

For a time, however, Cornell had to subsidize the service — ridership had dropped to about 13 persons daily.

He founded the industrial and residential community of Grand Crossing, including establishment of the impressive Cornell Watch Co. and the American Bronze Co. (which cast the Art Institute's famous lions).

Cornell also started development of the Calumet Harbor region as an alternative to shipping and industrialization of the Chicago River mouth area near the center of the city.

HE IS THE "Father of Hyde Park" where he donated land

and funds for many community improvements such as a village hall, a church where the United Church of Hyde Park now stands at 53d St. and Blackstone, for a school at the site of the present Phillip Murray School.

Cornell ranked among the prime movers in the city's early history, right up there with the Fields, McCormicks, Ogden. Yet his contributions are relatively unsung, a situation that distresses some of his descendants and admirers.

"I suppose he didn't have a good public relations man," says his grandson, Paul Adrian Cornell, 57.

The grandson flew here from his home in Ireland to attend

an Oct. 28 dedication of a memorial boulder to the city pioneer in East End Park at 53d St. and Hyde Park Blvd.

THE PARK symbolizes what may have been Cornell's greatest contribution to the city as a whole — the creation of its system of inner lakefront and interior parks and the boulevards that connect them.

Cornell donated the land for East End Park and spent \$5,000 to landscape it in 1856 as a public park. He built an elegant hotel facing the park, which served as a resort for the city's elite.

The park enhanced the value of the hotel and nearby property and gave Cornell the idea of

building a whole system of parks.

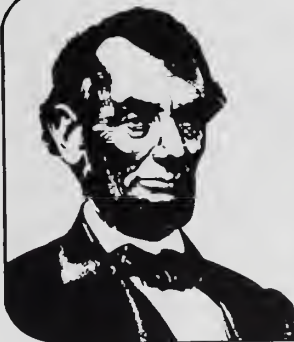
He traveled to the East and to Europe to study parks there. He assembled a group of leading citizens to back his idea and in 1867 and 1868 lobbied for a bill establishing a South Park Commission and bond issue.

Cornell served as secretary and a commissioner for 14 years. The bill also laid the way for the West Side and North park commissions.

The South Park Commission launched Jackson and Washington Parks and the Midway boulevard linking them.

"We still owe him more much more than we have acknowledged," Despre said.





Lincoln Lore

January, 1977

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1667

Abraham Lincoln and the Adams Family Myth

Editor's Note: Valuable help in preparing this issue was provided by Dr. Patrick J. Owens, a recent graduate of the University of Notre Dame's history department and a John Quincy Adams scholar. He checked the references to the meeting in the Adams Papers. The Massachusetts Historical Society provided information on the location of microfilm copies of the Adams Papers. The portraits on page 3 are courtesy of the Adams National Historic Site and reproduced from *The Dictionary of American Portraits* (Dover Publications, Inc., 1967). The rest of the photographs are from the files of the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

Viewers of educational television's "Adams Chronicles" have been afforded a rare example of packing as much history into a popular dramatic series as the dramatic structure

can bear. Short of having a man standing in front of a blackboard, the old "sunrise semester" format that educational television is trying to get away from, this may well be as much history as one can get from television. The medium makes severe demands on its message; of history, it demands narrative drive and dramatic impact. There is no latitude for a leisurely or painstaking discussion of the merits of various kinds of evidence; the show must go on.

Lincoln students furrowed their brows and shifted uneasily in their chairs during one of the more powerful scenes in the series. Charles Francis Adams, grandson of one President and son of another, had come to Washington to receive his instructions for his mission to England as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Secretary of State William Seward took him to meet the new President; it would be the only meeting between the Ambassador and Abraham Lincoln. Adams, at his articulately deferential and

solemnly statesmanlike best, thanked the President and expressed his hopes to be able to live up to his important and difficult mission. Lincoln said nothing of the mission and, insultingly, told Adams that he was Seward's man, not Lincoln's, and owed his thanks to the Secretary of State. Lincoln then sat down at his desk, leaned back in his chair, clasped his hands behind his head, and informed Seward that he had just settled the appointment for the Chicago post office! An awkward moment followed, and Lincoln asked whether there was anything else they wanted. With that, the meeting ended.

The great hope of the third Adams political generation thus encountered the new force in American politics, the man of the

people, the man of no breeding. The scene is set for the denouement of the Adams family story: unable or unwilling to play the game of politics by the new rules of mass democracy, the family will be spurned by the America it expects to serve. The logic of Henry Adams's disgust with "Grantism" in politics in the next generation flows naturally from this image; for the Lincolns and Grants of this political world there are no statesmen, only office-seekers.

The makers of the "Adams Chronicles" were not taking license with the written sources; in fact, they followed their source scrupulously. The source is Charles Francis Adams, Junior's biography of his father, *Charles Francis Adams* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1900). The account is worth quoting at length:

Mr. Adams made at the time his own diary record of the single official interview he was ever destined to have with President Lincoln. His half-amused, half-mortified, alto-



FIGURE 1. Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886), the son of John Quincy Adams, spent most of his childhood in Europe and attended English schools for two years. His greatest diplomatic triumph was his prevention of the sale of the Laird rams to the Confederacy.



FIGURE 2. William L. Dayton (1807-1864) was Lincoln's first choice for ambassador to England. He served as ambassador to France until his death in 1864.

gether shocked description of it, given contemporaneously to members of his family was far more graphic. He had been summoned to Washington by the secretary of state to receive his verbal instructions. The country was in the midst of the most dangerous crisis in its history; a crisis in which the action of foreign governments, especially of England, might well be decisive of results. The policy to be pursued was under consideration. It was a grave topic, worthy of thoughtful consideration. Deeply impressed with the responsibility devolved upon him, Mr. Adams went with the new secretary to the State Department, whence, at the suggestion of the latter, they presently walked over to the White House, and were ushered into the room which more than thirty years before Mr. Adams associated most closely with his father, and his father's trained bearing and methodical habits. Presently a door opened, and a tall, large-featured, shabbily dressed man, of uncouth appearance, slouched into the room. His much-kneaded, ill-fitting trousers, coarse stockings, and worn slippers at once caught the eye. He seemed generally ill at ease, — in manner, constrained and shy. The secretary introduced the minister to the President, and the appointee of the last proceeded to make the usual conventional remarks, expressive of obligation, and his hope that the confidence implied in the appointment he had received might not prove to have been misplaced. They had all by this time taken chairs; and the tall man listened in silent abstraction. When Mr. Adams had finished, — and he did not take long, — the tall man remarked in an indifferent, careless way that the appointment in question had not been his, but was due to the secre-

tary of state, and that it was to "Governor Seward" rather than to himself that Mr. Adams should express any sense of obligation he might feel; then, stretching out his long legs before him, he said, with an air of great relief as he swung his long arms to his head: — "Well, governor, I've this morning decided that Chicago post-office appointment." Mr. Adams and the nation's foreign policy were dismissed together! Not another reference was made to them. Mr. Lincoln seemed to think that the occasion called for nothing further; as to Mr. Adams, it was a good while before he recovered from his dismay; — he never recovered from his astonishment, nor did the impression then made ever wholly fade from his mind.

Although there were some small differences in detail in the televised version, the "Chronicles" followed the account closely and rendered its spirit nicely enough.

The problem lies in the necessity of simplification for the sake of dramatic impact. Leaving aside the invitation in Charles, Junior's account to compare Charles, Senior's original diary entry with the family tradition, one can say that there are other published sources of information written by members of the Adams family which suggest that the nature of the meeting was somewhat different from the televised version. The most obvious of these lies in Henry Adams's famous autobiography, *The Education of Henry Adams*. Henry was the Ambassador's son too, and he accompanied his father to England as his private secretary. He points out that his father's principal aide, also a political appointee, was useless: "As Secretary of Legation the Executive appointed the editor of a Chicago newspaper who had applied for the Chicago Post-Office; a good fellow, universally known as Charley Wilson, who had not a thought of staying in the post, or of helping the Minister." Much of the succeeding episode in the "Chronicles" was based on *The Education*; yet there was no attempt to pursue this obvious lead. Clearly, the Chicago post office was not something that was totally unrelated to the Adams mission; an applicant for that office was being sent instead to England. Was Lincoln's mention of the Chicago post office a gratuitous slur on Mr. Adams's high office; was it the low preoccupation of a petty politician from the West?

The evidence in Charles Francis Adams's diary seems conclusive. This is the entry for March 28, 1861; Seward was discussing the state of affairs with the new administration after suggesting that they go to see the President without a scheduled appointment:

Not very encouraging I thought. He [Seward] spoke of the President kindly and as coming gradually right, whilst he exposed to me without comment or censure a picture of his own situation — much absorption in the details of office dispensation, but little application to great ideas. The Cabinet without unity, and without confidence in the head or in each other. I must say I can now foresee but one result. He spoke of my appointment as his victory, whilst he made a species of apology for the selection of Mr. Wilson which seemed to me a little lame. Failing to carry his nomination for the post office at Chicago, the President by way of compensation flung him the place of secretary of legation of which the man was innocent of all wish. Mr. Seward could raise no objection to his own friend. I replied that I had no objection to the choice, upon the assurance that he was unobjectionable, which he gave me. After breakfast he proposed to me to go the President's to acknowledge my appointment which I did. We found ourselves in the Cabinet with only Mr. Arnold, the member of the Chicago District of Illinois there. He was evidently grieving at the President's taking out of his hands the choice of the Postmaster of Chicago, and appointing a person he did not like. Soon the President came in. He shook hands with me and said something complimentary, I briefly thanked him for the honor conferred upon me, and expressed the hope not to discredit his selection. In the matter of that, said he, I have no great claim on you, for the selection was mainly Governor Seward's. I replied, admitting my consciousness of the fact, but that without his assent, the act could not have been done. The President then turned to the main idea and announced his decision in the Chicago case. He was about to go on to talk with Governor Seward on other topics without minding me, when the latter gave me a hint, and I respectfully took my leave. Such was his fashion of receiving and



FIGURE 3. The sons of Charles Francis Adams, Charles at top, Henry in the middle, and Brooks at the bottom.

dismissing the incumbent of one of the two highest posts in the foreign service of the country! I left the presence cheerfully enough, and congratulated myself that the task of being in his council had not been laid upon me.

Within the same rough parameters of truth, what a very different image of the meeting this entry presents!

The Chicago post office was not only germane to the conversation, Seward and Adams had themselves been discussing it just before going to meet the President. Lincoln, thinking always in terms of a very young party's unity, had wanted to give the ambassadorships of England and France to William L. Dayton and John C. Frémont, who had been the Republican nominees for Vice-President and President in 1856. Seward had preferred Adams for England, because Adams had been a major supporter of Seward's conservative policies in the secession crisis and, before that, of Seward's nomination for the Presidency in 1860. Moreover, he had no love for Frémont. Lincoln yielded, but when Seward sought to press Charles L. Wilson's appointment for Chicago, he ran afoul of Lincoln's strong obligation to John Locke Scripps, editor of the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, who had prepared a campaign biography of the President in the summer of 1860. Scripps got the Chicago post office, and Lincoln did his best to mollify Seward by giving Wilson the secretaryship in the English legation. Thus the Chicago post office was a subject of interest to Seward, Lincoln, and Adams. In fact, since Isaac Arnold of Chicago was also present, it was about the only interest that everyone present had in common.

For Adams, the nature of the conversation was insulting enough anyhow. Surely a mitigating circumstance, however, was the fact that their meeting was not a formal one — that Seward and Adams came unannounced. Moreover, Arnold was already waiting to see the President when they came in, and, if his presence had already been announced, it was no wonder the Chicago post office was the first subject which came to mind after he had "said something complimentary" to the distinguished representative of the Adams dynasty.

Why, over the years, did the Adams family's version of the story change? Why did Isaac Arnold disappear from the scene altogether, so that the men-

tion of the post office became a gross equation of the highest diplomatic post with a miserable and petty patronage plum? The answer lies in the interests and needs of the storytellers, and a clue lies ready at hand, again, in the famous *Education of Henry Adams*. Describing his feeling of "ridiculous" inadequacy to be the private secretary to his father in London, Adams could recall that he was comforted only by the knowledge that he "was not a culture of carrion — patronage."

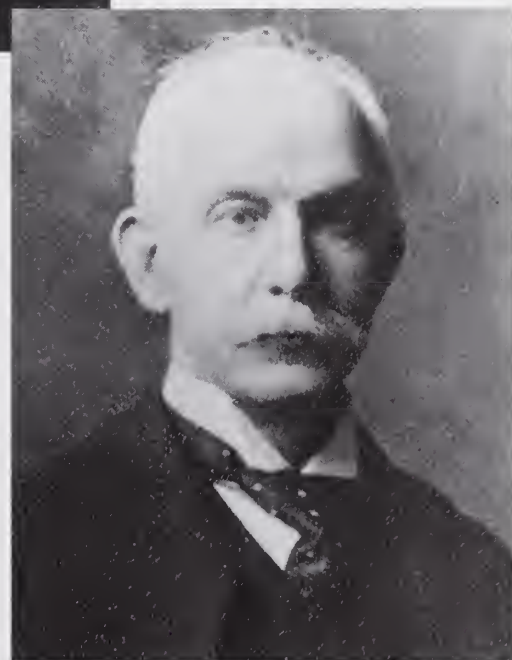
The Adams family had a long tradition of political aloofness, despite their ability to play the game with skill. In the Presidency of John Adams, the Sedition Act squinted towards the elimination of any legitimate party opposition. Yet Adams himself came nearer than many of his Federalist cohorts to accepting party as a necessary evil, and his rival Jefferson was almost as willing to see critical newspapers prosecuted by government (as long as it was a state and not the federal government) as Adams was. The spirit of the times in the early republic was hostile to political party.

John Quincy Adams began as a moderate Federalist too and did those things that a politician had to do to remain in the good graces of the democratic masses. As a National Republican, he gained the Presidency in 1824 by what his critics called a "corrupt bargain" with Henry Clay — a union, it was said, of the Puritan and the Blackleg, Blifil and Black George. As President, however, he refused to turn out officeholders who were working against his reelection, and he lost in 1828 in part because of reluctance to bargain with the Anti-Masons.

Charles Francis Adams lost the chance he had for the Liberal Republican

nomination in 1872 by writing a frosty letter claiming that he did not want the nomination, that he would not negotiate for it or give any assurances to anybody, and that he would accept only an "unequivocal call." One of the major planks of the Liberal Republican platform was civil service reform, and increasingly the Adams family showed interest in reforms which would get good men rather than party hacks into office. The reform served an urgent family need — some would say almost a psychological need — among Charles Francis Adams's children.

As the prospects that Henry, Brooks, John Quincy, 2d, or Charles Francis, Junior, would reach the station attained by their grandfather dimmed, the feeling that political parties were corrupt engines for driving mediocrities



and demagogues to office sharpened. Henry learned early that "Truth in politics might be ignored as a delusion." The political process seemed to favor "men whose energies were the greater, the less they wasted on thought; men who sprang from the soil to power; . . . more or less dull in outward appearance." The political unrest of the 1890s made him think "it probably his last chance of standing up for his eighteenth-century principles, strict construction, limited powers, George Washington, John Adams, and the rest." The giants of the era of the Founding Fathers were still available, but America did not call them.

By the 1890s, Henry's brother Charles was, in the words of his biographer, a "patrician at bay." In 1896, he wrote a friend about politics, "I can influence no one. Everyone I could possibly influence . . . thinks as I do, while those who think otherwise regard me as belonging essentially to the 'classes,' and as, therefore, not even entitled to a hearing, much less to any degree of confidence, on the part of what they are pleased to call the 'masses.'" He was at work on the biography of his father at this very time; the volume was shaped by these feelings. The equation of the Court of Saint James with the Chicago post office was all he could see in this father's diary account. It exemplified the forces that made the Adams family feel irrelevant. Isaac Arnold then vanished from the Cabinet room, never to return. Martin Duberman's 1961 biography of Charles Francis Adams repeats the story as Charles, Junior, told it.

Charles Francis Adams took his revenge on Lincoln. In 1873, he delivered a eulogy on William H. Seward before the New York legislature. Adams was still "Seward's man," in a sense, and he still tended to view Lincoln as he had appeared to Seward in the midst of the secession crisis. After that, Adams had left for Europe, not to return until after Lincoln's death; his sparser contact with domestic events in America failed to keep him in touch with Seward's changing viewpoint. Moreover, the inadequacy of his awkward meeting with Lincoln still rankled him.

After a statement that Lincoln "afterward proved himself before the world a pure, brave, honest man, faithful to his arduous task, and laying down his life at the last as a penalty for his country's safety," Adams devoted himself to "strict justice in discriminating between persons." He affirmed "without hesitation that, in the history of our Government down to this hour, no experiment so rash has ever been made as that of elevating to the head of affairs a man with so little previous preparation for his task as Mr. Lincoln." Of foreign affairs "he knew absolutely nothing," and "he was quite deficient in his acquaintance with the character and qualities of public men, or their aptitude for the positions to which he assigned them. Indeed, he never selected them solely by that standard." In fact, Lincoln largely ignored experience and technical qualifications: "It was either partisan service, or geographical position, or the length of the lists of names to commendatory papers, or the size of the salary, or the unblushing pertinacity of personal solicitation, that wrung from him many of his appointments." Seward was Lincoln's superior "in native intellectual power, in extent of acquirement, in breadth of philosophical experience, and in the force of moral discipline." Nevertheless, "Mr. Seward voluntarily dismissed forever the noblest dreams of an ambition" for the Presidency which "he had the clearest right to indulge, in exchange for a more solid power to direct affairs for the benefit of the nation, through the name of another, who should yet appear in all later time to reap the honors due chiefly to his labors."

The notion that Seward was the power behind the throne was not new. John Wilkes Booth, for one, held that theory and therefore included Seward as a victim in his grisly assassination plot. To have that theory come from a source as highly placed as Adams had been, however, was a matter of great significance. Immediately, the surviving members of Lincoln's Cabinet initiated a correspondence among themselves discussing "a general statement correcting the misrepresentations semi-officially put forth at Albany." Salmon Chase, Montgomery Blair, and Gideon Welles thought about making such a statement. Chase, however, died just a month after Adams's address, and Welles felt that the passing of the members of the Cabinet suggested the urgency of a fuller statement of the opposite view while it was still possible to obtain it from eyewitnesses. Late in 1873, Welles published three arti-

cles in answer to the address and published a fuller version in a book, *Lincoln and Seward*, in 1874.

These were the first big volleys in the long war over Lincoln's reputation. The terms of the debate quickly left the era of civil service reform behind, and there was never any great reason to investigate the roots of Adams's dislike. Chroniclers of the Adams family perpetuated the story of the meeting as "Lincolniana" became a field unto itself. The paths of these two great American names hardly ever crossed again.

Still, one need not be acquainted with the *arcana* of the Lincoln field in order to be able to describe the meeting between Adams and Lincoln in a different light. Henry Adams's autobiography contains the clue to the relevance of the Chicago post office. Charles's biography of his father all but invites comparison with the original diary entry. And the "Adams Chronicles" had access to the cooperation of the publishers of the Adams papers, available on microfilm to everyone.

The problem was not lack of zeal for research, necessarily, nor was it protectiveness of the Adams family name. The problem was the medium. Television demands drama, brief situations in which both action and dialogue tell a story of interest. Drama does not lend itself well to explaining the intricacies of patronage policy. In an hour on the subject of the Adams mission to London, television cannot explain that two Chicago newspapers editors vied for the same patronage plum, that one was championed by Seward and the other by Lincoln, that such patronage was customarily the preserve of the local Congressman who had become irate that the choice was removed from his hands, that Seward's influence on Lincoln was rising but had been exhausted by getting Adams rather than Dayton the appointment to England, that Lincoln tried even so to please Seward by giving his man in Chicago a job in England, that this man was inadequate to the task but that Seward could not tell the President so because the appointee was Seward's man, and that therefore the Chicago post office had a vital connection to the Court of Saint James. This is a subject for a book or, perhaps, a lecture; it is not the stuff of television drama. But it is history.

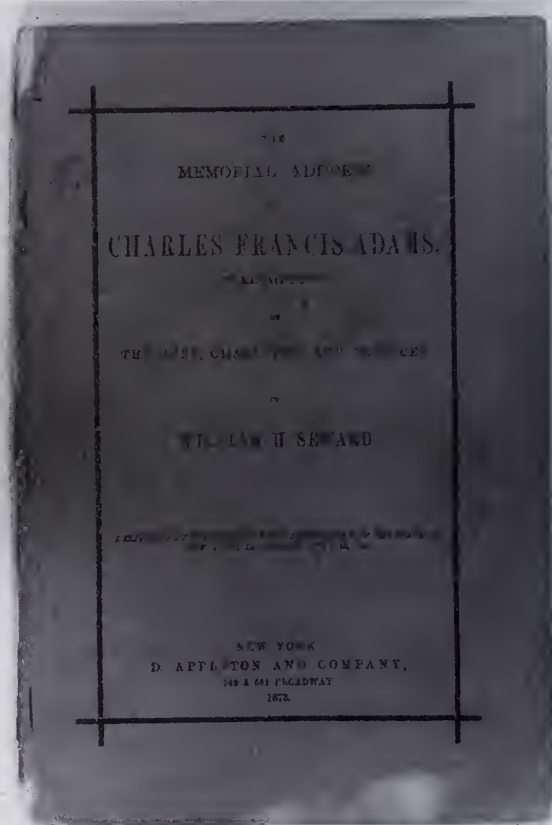


FIGURE 4. Pamphlet version of C. F. Adams's eulogy on Seward.

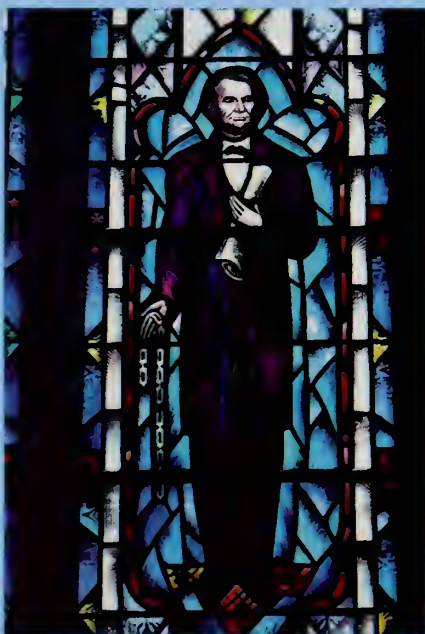
A Celebration of Churches

Community rediscovery is a name attached to the activity of an area when residents find a local heritage that has been forgotten. The term is a good description of stirrings in Oak Park which began with a birthday party for Frank Lloyd Wright in 1967, and which has led to endeavors like the restoration of the home and studio and the tour program of the Oak Park Tour Center.

October 8 a tour will be offered by the Oak Park Tour Center of an entirely new area of study: church architecture in Oak Park and River Forest. Work for the "Celebration of Churches" was begun in 1976 by Margaret Norton and Peg Zak, two volunteers for the tour center. The team has investigated the history and architecture of 48 church buildings and chosen 6 in Oak Park and River Forest to be viewed on Sunday, October 8.

One of the best known architects on the tour is Joseph McCarthy who built the Mundelein campus and St. Catherine of Siena at 34 North Austin Boulevard, one of the churches open on the tour.

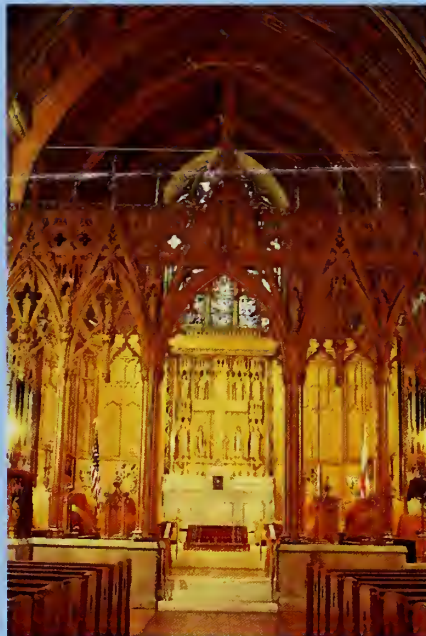
Very little has been uncovered about McCarthy's life though he built over forty churches and university campus buildings in the Chicago area and was once described as "court architect to Cardinal Mundelein". Most of his work came during the most important period of construction for the Catholic Church in Chicago—the 1920's and thirties.



Lincoln Window
St. Baptist, Oak Park

The tour October 8 will start at one of the oldest still-in-use church buildings in Oak Park: the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Scoville and Lake Street. The congregation that built the church was founded in 1874. This building was dedicated in 1889 and completed in 1899.

The building is one of the few examples in Oak Park of the shingle style version of Queen Anne architecture. The style was popular in the 1880's when Frank Lloyd Wright moved to Oak Park and built his own 1889 house in that manner. One characteristic of the style is a love of texture, especially of rustic materials; and this church combines stone, cedar shingles and diamond pane windows in a most romantic fashion.



Grace Episcopal Church

Guides on the bus will comment on residential architecture as well as the exteriors of many churches not toured. Guides in the churches will speak about the congregation's history as well as the architecture. Among the six churches will also be Grace Episcopal where part of Robert Altman's film, "The Wedding", was made. Churches by E. E. Roberts, Elmer Roberts, and Talmadge and Watson will also be toured. Price per person is \$5.00, and our group will meet at the Oak Park Tour Center, 951 Chicago Avenue, Oak Park, at 1:00 pm. Call 622-2888 before October 1 for reservations.

Hawaiian Dance Presentation at Franklin Park

You can enjoy the music and learn the Hawaiian dance steps of the Malihini on Tuesday, October 24, at 7:30 pm, at the Franklin Park office. The presentation, with dancers dressed in authentic Hawaiian costumes complete with grass skirts, will include an audience participation period for both the ladies and gentlemen. Call 622-2888, beginning October 5, for reservations.

Christmas



Decorating Your Home for Christmas

Learn how to decorate your home for the Christmas holiday season, when Francine Novy presents a slide program for St. Paul customers on Friday evening, November 17, beginning at 7:30 pm, at our Franklin Park office. A question and answer period will follow. Call 622-2888, beginning October 5, for reservations.

Christmas Choirs Sing at St. Paul

The Christmas holiday season just wouldn't be complete without the traditional Christmas choirs singing out the holiday song fare. Be sure to stop in Monday and Friday evenings, and Saturday mornings during December to hear the community grade school, high school, and college choirs sing, and get the Christmas spirit!

Christmas Tour with Falicia

Take a break from your busy holiday schedule to be with us on Saturday, December 2, when we leave from the Franklin Park office at 9:00 am to enjoy the beautiful sights and sounds of Christmas. The motorcoach will travel to Northbrook Court, abundantly decorated in holiday splendor, where you'll have a chance to purchase that special Christmas gift for someone from a variety of specialty shops and exquisite stores. Lunch will be at Victoria Station. Then, we'll visit the famed Christmas House in Lake Forest. Here, our group will view more than 75 uniquely adorned holiday trees. An escort will take us through the rooms of the home, filled with tinsel, angels, and storybook characters, each with a different holiday theme. On our return trip home, we will be stopping at the Sara Lee Discount Center, where our group will be able to purchase at a discount a variety of seasonal treats. Price per person, including lunch, is \$17.00. Call 622-2888, beginning October 5, for reservations.

"The St. Paul Crier" - Fall 1978
St. Paul Federal Sav. & Loan
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The 'hot' war we can't forget

A tour of our Civil War historic sites

By Ron Pazola

Because of the recent PBS television series, now being rerun on WTTW Ch. 11, the Civil War has become a hot topic.

But even before the documentary aired, many people had a keen interest in a war that ruthlessly tore this country apart, that claimed more American lives than any other war and that has consequences still being felt today.

"Americans have an endless fascination for the Civil War," says Olivia Mahoney, curator at the Chicago Historical Society. "There's so much of a tangible record left for us, so many physical remains that make the war come alive. It's a large, heroic, dramatic and tragic part of our past."

One of the foremost cities to support the Union, Chicago played an important part in the war. Almost immediately after Illinois Gov. Richard Yates received word that the newly formed Confederacy had opened fire on Ft. Sumter on April 12, 1861, patriotic Chicagoans began to form militias. Some 257,000 men from the "Land of Lincoln" served in the Union Army. In proportion to its population, Illinois raised more soldiers for the Northern cause than any other state.

And Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Stephen Douglas and Philip Sheridan—some of the war's most prominent figures—lived in Illinois at one time or another.

Chicago is filled with sites that stand as sentinels to the War Between the States.

The Stephen A. Douglas Tomb and Memorial stands at 35th Street and Lake Park Avenue. Best known for his debates with Abraham Lincoln, Douglas was a U.S. senator who upheld the right of each state and territory to determine whether it wanted slavery.

Disillusioned by his failure to be elected president and sickened by the Union's fragmentation and inevitable collapse into war, Douglas died on June 3, 1861. He was buried on land that was part of his estate, Oakenwald.

The statesman's remains rest in a marble sarcophagus placed within a crypt under a lofty granite column. Surmounting the column is a bronze statue of Douglas, which was sculptured by Leonard Volk in 1881. Upon the sarcophagus is an inscription, giving the dates of Douglas' birth and death and his last words: "Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution."

Just south of the monument is St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center, 739 E. 35th St. Built in 1865, the front part of the build-



The ornate Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Museum in the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center features a statue of Abraham Lincoln.

PBS' 'The Civil War' returns on Ch. 11

“The Civil War” has returned. Rebroadcasts of PBS’ much-praised series began this week on WTTW—Ch. 11 and will continue for the next four Monday nights from 8 to 10:30 p.m.

Here is the schedule for the remainder of the series:

Monday: Episodes 2 (“A Very Bloody Affair”) and 3 (“Forever Free”).

Jan. 21: Episodes 4 (“Simply Murder”) and 5 (“The Universe of Battle”).

Jan. 28: Episodes 6 (“Valley of the Shadow of Death”) and 7 (“Most Hallowed Ground”).

Feb. 4: Episodes 8 (“War Is All Hell”) and 9 (“The Better Angels of Our Nature”).

ing was once the Chicago Soldiers’ Home, a residence for disabled Civil War veterans. At one time as many as 99 soldiers and sailors occupied the building. The home was sold to the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago in 1871 and converted to St. Joseph’s Orphan Asylum, a direct predecessor of the institution that currently uses the building.

When war broke out in 1861, the Union set up Army harracks on 60 acres between 31st and 33rd Streets and from Cottage Grove Avenue on the east to Martin Luther King Drive on the west. Named after the U.S. senator who owned property there, Camp Douglas originally was a recruiting center and training post for Illinois volunteers. As the war intensified, the post also was used as a prisoner of war camp, holding as many as 30,000 Confederate soldiers.

In 1864, Col. Benjamin J. Sweet, the camp’s commanding officer, uncovered a plot by Southern sympathizers to release and arm his prisoners, burn down the city and claim it for the Confederacy. Sweet called in federal reinforcements, squelched the conspiracy and was promoted to general for his efforts. His remains rest in Roschill Cemetery in Chicago.

To mark the site of Camp Douglas, which was torn down

in spring 1865, Ernest A. Griffin set up a glass display case in his parking lot in front of Griffin Funeral Home, 3232 S. Martin Luther King Drive. Besides showing Civil War artifacts and the flags of each state in the Union and the Confederacy, the case also displays a blowup copy of the enlistment papers of Griffin’s grandfather Charles, who joined the U.S. colored infantry at Camp Douglas on Jan. 5, 1864.

Some 6,000 Confederate soldiers died at Camp Douglas; they are buried in concentric trenches at Oak Woods Cemetery, 71st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. To commemorate their deaths, various Confederate veterans’ associations erected the Confederate Mound Monument in 1893. The bronze figure of a Southern infantryman rests on top of a granite pillar. Large bronze tablets at the base of the monument list the names, companies and regiments of the Confederate soldiers buried there. Twelve unmarked headstones of federal guards who died at Camp Douglas are also at the mound.

In another section of the cemetery stands a bronze statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg, put up by the Illinois Grand Army of the Republic in 1905 in a section reserved for Union soldiers.

Another site relating to the



“A Nation Divided: The War Between the States, 1861-1865” exhibit features Civil War uniforms and firearms.

Civil War is at 14th Place and Wabash Avenue. Not content with Chicago’s having one prisoner of war camp, candy manufacturer and Civil War collector Charles Gunther bought the notorious Libby Prison, moved it from Richmond, Va., to Chicago’s South Side and converted it into a war museum. The museum was dismantled in 1899, and its bricks were used to build the Coliseum Theater. Although the Coliseum was demolished in the late 1970s, remnants of the castle-like structure still stand. A wall from the prison can be viewed at the Chicago Historical Society.

Several sites in the Loop were significant to events that led to and followed the war. The Tremont House, on the southeast corner of Lake and Dearborn Streets, was a hotel that served as a meeting place for 19th Century politicians. In 1858, Lincoln and Douglas launched their famous debates for a U.S. Senate seat by speaking from the hotel’s balcony. The building was destroyed in the Chicago Fire of 1871.

A few blocks west, on the southeast corner of Lake Street and Wacker Drive, stood the Wigwam, a building especially constructed for the 1860 Republican Convention and demolished about a year later. Lincoln was nominated the party’s presi-

The Civil War in Chicago

Chicago is filled with monuments, statues and historic sites associated with the Civil War. For a guide to these (as well as related organizations and historical exhibits), see the Friday Guide in the center of this week’s section just before Take 2.

dential candidate here, his eventual election to the presidency triggered the South’s secession from the Union.

To the southeast on a square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington and LaSalle Streets was the Cook County Courthouse where Lincoln’s body lay in state on May 1 and 2, 1865. Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, just five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant.

Three men who played a part in the war are buried in Graceland Cemetery, 4001 N. Clark St. Allen Pinkerton, who started a detective agency in Chicago, worked for a while as Lincoln’s bodyguard and participated in the Underground Railroad, has a monument here. Buried near him is Timothy Webster, one of Pinkerton’s operatives, who was hanged by the Confederacy as a spy. And the remains of Joseph Medill, a Chicago Tribune publisher and editor whose inflammatory articles contributed to the North’s open conflict with the South, lie in the cemetery.

Many Civil War memorials can be found at Roschill Cemetery, 5800 N. Ravenswood Ave. Just past the main gate stands the Civil War Monument dedicated to the Union dead. West of the monument is a limestone memorial honoring the First Illinois Light Artillery, the plot outlined by 10 cannon barrels sunk into the ground, muzzles pointing to the sky. Other memorials are dedicated to Company B, First Regiment of the Illinois Light Artillery (Bridge’s Battery) and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The grandest monument of all is a full-size bronze cannon draped in the Stars and Stripes, which memorializes Battery A of the Chicago Light Artillery.

John Wentworth, mayor of Chicago during the war, and Leonard Volk, who sculpted the life masks of Lincoln and Douglas, also are buried in the cemetery.

Finally, a monument to Col. James Mulligan can be viewed near the entrance of Calvary Cemetery, 301 Chicago Ave. Evanston. Mulligan commanded the Irish Brigade, the first regiment to be mustered in Illinois. He and his troops fought valiantly in the Shenandoah Valley where he was mortally wounded in 1864. On his monument are inscribed his last words: “Lay me down and save the flag.”

The Friday guide



The Abraham Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, Clark Street at North Avenue

**Though the battlefields were far away,
the War Between the States
has left a lasting impression on Chicago.**

Text by Ron Pazola
Tribune photos by Hung Vu

Bronzed for posterity

Throughout the city can be found many outdoor bronze sculptures of famous Civil War heroes. Their figures remind us of the sacrifices these men made at a time when our country was divided by war, fear and hatred.

Abraham Lincoln (The Chicago Lincoln), 1956, Lincoln Square, intersection of Lincoln, Lawrence and Western Avenues. Lincoln is portrayed here as a symbol of liberty. He is youthful and beardless, as he appeared when he spoke to a Chicago audience on Dec. 10, 1860. Inscribed on the sculpture's base are Lincoln's words: "Free society is not and shall not be a failure." Award Fairbanks sculpted the statue.

Lincoln the Friendly Neighbor, 1959, 6655 W. Cermak Rd., Berwyn. A young, beardless Lincoln stands between a boy and a girl. Beneath the figures is a quotation from a letter written by Lincoln to an Illinois politician in his friendship: "The Lincoln Federal Savings and Loan Association commissioned the work, which also was created by Fairbanks."

Lincoln the Rail Splitter, 1911, Garfield Park, corner of Washington and Central Park Boulevards. Standing on a boulder is the bronze statue of a muscular, physically powerful Lincoln of the 1830s. The work was sculpted by Charles Mulligan.

Abraham Lincoln (The Seated Lincoln), 1908 (installed 1926), Grant Park, Court of Presidents, north of Congress Parkway near Columbus Drive. Augustus Saint-Gaudens designed this seated figure of Lincoln with his head lowered as if in deep thought. The Grant Park Lincoln is often confused with Daniel Chester French's figure in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The bronze figure and its chair are on a granite pedestal that forms the center of a 150-foot platform.



Rosehill Cemetery at 5800 N. Ravenswood Ave. is the site of several Civil War monuments

Abraham Lincoln (The Standing Lincoln), 1887, Lincoln Park east of the Chicago Historical Society, Clark Street at North Avenue. The standing 11½-foot figure of Lincoln, who most historians consider our greatest president, is shown bowing his head. The chair behind him has clawed legs and an American eagle on the back. Inscriptions on the base of the monument display phrases from Lincoln's speeches. The work also was created by Saint-Gaudens and is considered his masterpiece.

Gen. John Logan Memorial, 1897, Grant Park, Michigan Avenue at 9th Street. Born in downstate Murphysboro, Logan was a prominent war hero who fought valiantly at the battles of Vicksburg and Atlanta. His memorial shows him sitting astride a horse and holding a flag. After Logan's death, the Illinois legislature appropriated \$50,000 for his monument, which was commissioned to sculptors Saint-

Gaudens and Alexander Phimister Proctor.

Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, 1923, Lincoln Park near Sheridan Road at Belmont Avenue and North Lake Shore Drive. One of the North's most successful cavalry leaders, Sheridan is portrayed on top of a horse, rallying his troops with an outstretched arm. A tablet was placed near the sculpture on Sept. 19, 1934, to commemorate the 70th anniversary of his victory in the Battle of Ocregon, Va. After the war, Sheridan was commander of Army headquarters in Chicago where he tried to stop the Chicago Fire and return the city to law and order. Gutzon Borglum sculpted his memorial.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Memorial, 1891, Lincoln Park, Ridge Drive, overlooking Cannock Drive. Designed by Louis Robeson, this colossal sculpture measures 18 feet, 3 inches. It portrays Grant seated on top of a horse in full military uniform with a sword at his side.

History in the open

For more information on these Civil War-related sites, see the story on Page 3.

Camp Douglas, between 31st and 33rd Streets from Cottage Grove Avenue to Martin Luther King Drive. The Union camp (later a prison for Confederate soldiers) is long gone, but a glass display case in the parking lot of the Grinn Funeral Home, 3232 S. Martin Luther King Dr., serves as a memorial.

Stephen A. Douglas Tomb and Memorial, 1881, 35th Street and Lake Park Avenue. Douglas' body lies in a crypt under a lofty column surmounted by a bronze statue sculpted by Leonard Volk.

Libby Prison remnants, 14th Place and Wabash Avenue. Only the bricks remain from the Virginia prison of war camp that eventually became part of the old Coburn.

Oak Woods Cemetery, 71st Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Final resting spot for 6,000 Confederate soldiers who died at Camp Douglas.

Rosehill Cemetery, 5800 N. Ravenswood Ave. Site of various Civil War monuments and memorials.

St. Joseph Carolanet Child Center, 1865, 739 E. 35th St. Once the Chicago Soldiers' Home for disabled Civil War veterans, it now belongs to the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago.

A wealth of information

In the Chicago area, there's no shortage of museums and libraries that contain Civil War artifacts and print materials. Whether you have a passing fancy for the war or are a serious scholar of the period, the resources available won't disappoint you.

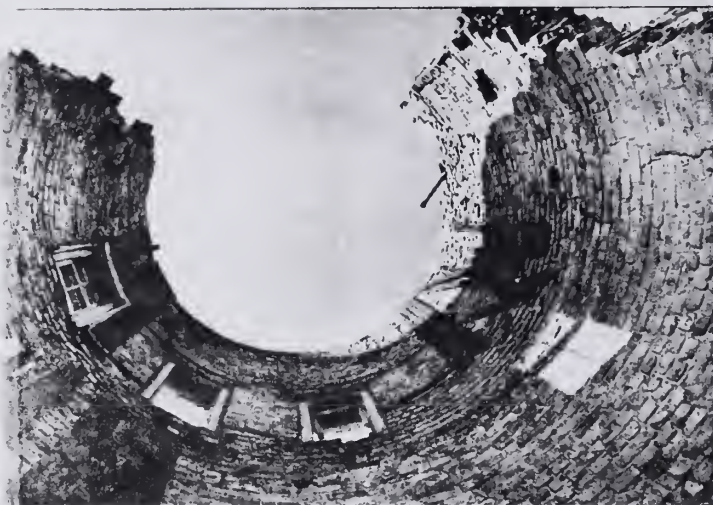


The remnants of Libby Prison



The Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Memorial

Batavia Depot Museum (Batavia, 708-879-1800). The one of the oldest railroad in the area, the site of a museum that contains a M. play, Lincoln's widow, Bellevue Place, a mental where she was a patient Sept. 10, 1875. The museum to 4 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Sundays. Address: Chicago Historical Society, 642-4600. This museum Civil War artifacts, which exhibit, "A House Divided of Lincoln," located in the Wing (scheduled to be years). Occupying 3,600



by Prison, at 14th Place and Wabash Avenue, eventually were used to build the Coliseum Theater.



S Grant Memorial in Lincoln Park overlooking Cannon

155 Houston, B-1854 Batavia Depot, stations on the Burt local history museum. Todd Lincoln was committed to asylum in Batavia, Ill. from May 20 to 25, 1858. Admission is free. Society, 1601 N. Clark. Museum houses many can be viewed in an America in the Age of the American History on display for 10 square feet, the ex-

hibit features more than 600 objects from the society's collection, including the table at which Grant and Lee signed the terms of surrender at Appomattox, the famous Lincoln painting "The Rail Splitter," the table and chair Lincoln used when signing the Emancipation Proclamation, John Brown's Bible, and Lincoln's death bed. Visitors can watch a live video introducing the exhibition, listen to dramatic excerpts from soldiers' letters and the Lincoln-Douglas debates and interact with actors portraying historical figures. There also is a research library, containing many books and manuscripts on the war. Exhibition galleries are open from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays and noon to 5 p.m. Sundays. Research collections are open from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tuesdays to Saturdays. Admission is \$3 for adults. Use of the library is free.



St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center was once a home for disabled Civil War veterans.

Du Page County Historical Museum, 102 E. Wesley St., Wheaton; 708-682-7343. Housed in the 1891 building that was formerly the John Quincy Adams Memorial Library, the museum contains information about various military encampments, a collection of letters written by a Union soldier to his fiancée and records of the local Grand Army of the Republic's treasury reports and minute books. Open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays. Admission is free.

Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Museum, Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, second floor, 78 E. Washington St., 269-2926. "A Nation Divided: The War Between the States, 1861-1865," open to the public through March, is an exhibit displaying various manuscripts, documents, broadsheets, photographs, reminiscences, uniforms, firearms, medical instruments, official records and other contemporary and retrospective accounts of the war. The exhibit is near the Chicago Public Library's Special Collections Division, which holds 10,000 volumes on the Civil War, including an extensive regimental history collection. Manuscripts, archives, photographs and art also form part of the collection. The museum is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Fridays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays. The Special Collections Division is open from noon to 4 p.m. Mondays through Fridays. Admission is free.

Grand Army of the Republic Memorial and Veterans' Military Museum, 23 E. Downer Pl., Aurora; 708-857-7221. Civil War weapons, photos, uniforms, canteens and drums can be viewed in this 1877 sandstone building. A library of war history consists mostly of Civil War books. Hours are noon to 4 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Admission is free.

Lake County Museum, Lakewood Forest Preserve at Illinois Highway 176 and Fairfield Road, Waucondo; 708-526-7878. The museum houses various Civil War weapons, ammunition and uniforms. A non-circulating research library contains extensive archival materials, including the rosters, letters and induction/discharge papers of 96 Illinois regiments. Open 1 to 4:30 p.m. daily. Admission



Stephen A. Douglas Tomb and Memorial, 35th Street and Lake Park Avenue.

is \$1 for adults. Libertyville-Mundelein Historical Society, 413 N. Milwaukee Ave., Libertyville; 708-362-2330. Housed in an 1876 Victorian building, the museum contains various Civil War artifacts, including the letters of an abolitionist imprisoned in Wisconsin, part of the fringe of a flag that draped Lincoln's box at the Ford Theater in Washington, D.C., and a banner awarded the Wide Awakes, a political organization that contributed to Lincoln's election to the presidency. Visitors also can use a research library. Summer hours are 2 to 4 p.m. Sundays. Winter hours are by appointment only. Admission is free.

McHenry County Historical Society Museum, 6422 N. Main St., Union; 815-923-2267. Among the material found in this museum in the 1870 Union School building are uniforms, weapons, photographs, a railroad pass that allowed a black family to travel freely by train and a quilt made for a Union soldier by his wife before he went off to war. The research library has various Civil War books and diaries, including an excellent college research paper on McHenry County's involvement in the war. Hours are 1 to 4 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays from May to October (also 1 to 4 p.m. Sundays from June to August). The research library is open 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays year round. Admission to the museum is \$2 for adults and \$1 an hour for the library.

Nearby Library, 60 W. Walton St., 943-5090. This private library contains one of the strongest holdings of North and South regional histories and a good collection of published diaries, letters and memoirs on the war. There also is a collection of published military rosters, adjutant general's reports, maps and rare books. The library also houses 34 G.P.A. Healy portraits, including those of Lincoln and Grant found in the lobby and those of Sherman, Sheridan and Beauregard in the reading room on the second floor. Open 11 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Tuesdays through Thursdays and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays. Admission is free.

Old Graue Mill and Museum, York Road and Ogden Avenue, Oak Brook; 708-655-2090. This waterwheel gristmill, the only one operating in Illinois, is one of the few authentic Underground Railroad stations in Illinois. Civil War relics can be seen on the ground floor. The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily from early May to late October. Admission is free.

Regenstein Library Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago, 1100 E. 57th St.; 702-8705. The library has one of the largest Lincoln holdings in the area. Donated by William Barton, the collection includes Lincoln memorabilia, possessions and art works. There's a large collection of original manuscripts, letters, diaries, books and Currier and Ives' prints on the war. Photographs and engravings of various Civil War generals and statesmen can also be found here. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturdays. Admission is free.

Read all about it

Do you have a hunger to learn more about the war through books and don't mind huying them? There are several specialized bookstores in the city that can cater to your interests and whet your appetite for more information.

Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, 357 W. Chicago Ave.; 944-3085. Owner Daniel Weinberg takes the Civil War seriously and it shows in his bookstore, which carries some 10,000 in- and out-of-print books on Lincoln and the war. Also on sale are prints, bronzes, Confederate currency, autographs and broadsheets from the period. At the store's entrance is a granite monument marking the war's centennial. Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays.

Chicago Historical Bookworks, 831 Main St., Evanston; 708-869-6410. Specializing in hard-to-find books on Chicago, this store has a large Lincoln section and some 200 books on the war, ranging from biographies of generals to accounts of various regiments and war campaigns. Hours are 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays (until 9 p.m. Thursdays).

Ralph Geoffrey Newman, Inc./Appomattox Book Shop, 175 E. Delaware St.; 787-1860. Deals with rare and antiquarian books relating to Lincoln and the war. Also carries some new books and conducts searches for hard-to-find volumes. Manuscripts, letters, photographs, prints, engravings and busts also are sold. Open by appointment only.

Living history

If your taste for the Civil War demands more than walking through museums and reading books, perhaps a more experiential approach will make the war come alive for you. The following is a list of some of the clubs and reenactment groups in the Chicago area that can act as your time machine.

Civil War Round Table, Chicago Chapter, 357 W. Chicago Ave.; 944-3085. The oldest of more than 150 Civil War Round Tables now meeting regularly around the world, the Chicago branch of the organization was founded in 1940 to promote interest in the war. Currently, there are about 250 members. Activities include 10 monthly dinner meetings, which feature prominent guest speakers, annual battlefield tours and publication of a monthly newsletter. Annual dues are \$50, if you live within 200 miles of Chicago; \$25, if you live more than 200 miles from Chicago.

Lake County Museum Civil War Days, Lakewood Forest Preserve, Waucondo; 708-526-7878. Activities include skirmishes, encampments, games, a ladies' fashion show and a battle reenactment. Held the last weekend of September. Admission is \$4 for adults.

Lockport Township Civil War Days, Delwood Park, Illinois Highway 171, Lockport; 815-838-3357. Dressed in Union and Confederate uniforms, 250 reenactors recreate battle scenes and offer military presentations, including infantry, artillery and cavalry competitions. Last year the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern was reenacted. Spectators can observe authentic military camp life and civilian life of the 1860s. There is also an evening military ball and a candlelight tour. Held the last weekend in September. Admission is \$3 for adults; \$5 for the immediate family.

Naper Settlement's Civil War Days, 201 W. Porter Ave., Naperville; 708-420-6010. Regiments of Union and Confederate reenactors stage the Battle of Murfreesboro (Tenn.). Civil War camp life and cavalry units are depicted. Held the third weekend of May. Admission is \$5 for adults; \$11 for the family.

Palatine Historical Society's Civil War Days, Palatine Community Park, Northwest Highway and Palatine Road, Palatine; 708-991-6460. To celebrate Palatine's 125th anniversary as a village this year, a Civil War battle will be recreated. There will be an authentic encampment, a band of 50 men, playing Civil War instruments, an evening ball and a two-hour program on Lincoln and his music. Scheduled for the third weekend in September.

Seven Acres Antique Village and Museum Civil War Days, 8512 S. Union Rd., Union; 815-923-2214. One hundred reenactors stage battles twice a day during the two-day event. Civil War cavalry charges by mounted horsemen with sabers are featured as well as a ladies' fashion show. Held the first weekend of July. Admission is \$8.50 for adults.

douglas tomb

STATE HISTORIC SITE



douglas tomb

STATE HISTORIC SITE



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS

Stephen A. Douglas was twenty years old in 1833 when he left his native Vermont for the frontier state of Illinois, where he arrived penniless and without friends. Within a year Douglas began practicing law in Morgan County. The young lawyer was a zealous admirer of Andrew Jackson and it was because of his defense of Jackson that the nickname of "The Little Giant" was given to him.

From an obscure beginning in Illinois politics, Douglas eventually became one of the nation's most influential men and one of the finest legislators in Illinois history. He was a member of the General Assembly from 1836 to 1837. In 1837, he was made Registrar of the Land Office in Springfield. Douglas served as Secretary of State of Illinois from 1840 to 1841. He was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1841 and remained in this post until 1843 when he became a United States Congressman. In 1847, he was selected to represent the state in the Senate. As a senator, Douglas was influential in guiding the nation through the turbulent era before the Civil War.

As a "western" senator, Douglas wanted legislation that would benefit both his section and Illinois. He was an early advocate of the transcontinental railroad with Chicago as the terminus. Douglas fought for a northern route even though a southern route through former Mexican territory seemed the most logical. It was to this end that he introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. To obtain southern support for his plan, Douglas allowed a rider to be attached to the bill. The rider proposed a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which had prohibited the extension of slavery north of Missouri.

Northern opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an unexpected blow for Douglas. The senator saw slavery as a nebulous issue that would be settled either by climatic conditions or by popular sovereignty. Douglas was an influencing factor behind the Compromise of 1850 which provided for popular sovereignty in the territories. Under this plan each territory was to decide, by a mandate of its voters, if slavery would be acceptable. Although sovereignty seemed democratic, it failed in the long run. Neighboring slave states and free states would send its voters into the territory on

election day to stuff the ballot box. Border warfare was also a result of the two ideologies trying to gain the upper hand. The term "Bloody Kansas" has been used ever since to depict the struggle that ensued.

Douglas ran for re-election to the United States Senate in 1858. His opponent was a little known Illinois politician named Abraham Lincoln. It was during this campaign that the now famous Lincoln-Douglas Debates took place. The debates offered each man the opportunity to further express his opinions about the slavery question. Lincoln was not an abolitionist, but he did want to stop slavery from spreading into new areas. Douglas, who had seen a secession movement in 1850, believed that to prohibit the spread of slavery by legislation was to invite civil war.

Douglas won re-election in 1858. The debates, however, brought Lincoln into national prominence. The two men from Illinois faced each other again in the 1860 Presidential election. Douglas had waited a long time to be the Democratic Presidential candidate, but was defeated because of a badly divided party. After Lincoln's victory, Douglas went south to make personal appearances for sectional reconciliation. The times proved to be too volatile and Douglas failed to slow the secessionist movement.

Douglas had always been a firm believer in the Federal Union. When he saw that he was not going to stop the South from seceding, he returned to Washington to support Lincoln's war policy.

The new President was glad to have Stephen Douglas' assistance, for the senator was still influential in the old Northwest. In April 1861, Lincoln sent Douglas on a tour to increase support for the Union cause. Unfortunately, the senator had been in failing health for some time and died June 3, 1861, in Chicago. With the death of Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois lost a statesman and Lincoln lost a friend.

THE TOMB

In October, following Douglas' death, the Douglas Monument Association was founded by a group of his friends. Leonard W. Volk, a well

known sculptor who was related to the deceased by marriage, was commissioned to design the monument. The site was sold to the State of Illinois by Douglas' widow. After setbacks with raising funds and losing Volk's design in the Chicago Fire of 1871, the monument was finally completed on May 5, 1881. Approximately \$90,000 was spent on the tomb, including \$84,000 of the state's funds.

Douglas Tomb



The 96-foot tall Douglas Tomb has a granite base surmounted by a 46 foot column, which supports a nine foot, nine inch high bronze figure of Douglas. The tomb is adorned with symbolic art depicting Douglas' contribution to his state and nation. There are three other panels which portray the advance of European civilization in America. Behind the tomb's iron outer door can be seen the white Vermont marble sarcophagus. It supports a bust of Douglas by Volk. The sarcophagus bears the following inscription: Stephen A. Douglas, born April 23, 1813, died June 3, 1861, "Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution."

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Groups of 25 or more persons will not be admitted to any state site unless permission from the site manager has been obtained to use the facilities. In addition, groups of minors must have adequate supervision and at least one responsible adult must accompany each group of 15 minors. All pets must be on a leash.

Numerous state sites are within easy access of every part of Illinois. Lodges, cabins and dining rooms are important features of Illinois Beach, Starved Rock, Pere Marquette and Giant City; White Pines Forest has cabins and dining rooms only, and Black Hawk has dining rooms only. Reservations for lodging should be made with lodge managers.

All state sites are open the year round, except on Christmas Day and New Year's Day. When weather conditions necessitate the closing of roads during freezing and thawing periods, access to facilities is by foot only.

For more details about this site, contact Site Superintendent, Douglas Tomb, 636 E. 35th St., Chicago, IL 60616, phone 312/225-6353. For information on other Illinois sites, write the Department of Conservation, Land and Historic Sites, 405 E. Washington, Springfield, IL 62706.

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The earliest known photograph of Douglass, circa 1842.



Leonard Volk working in his studio on the bust of Lincoln. Douglass' bust is behind him.



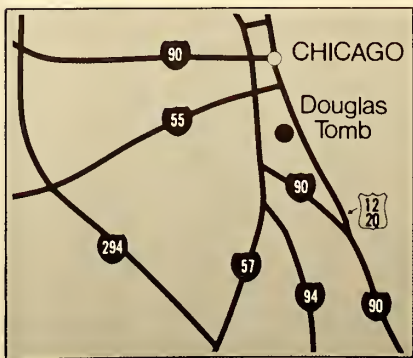
Douglas' Home in Chicago.
His widow is seated in the chair.



Douglas' Grave



Douglas, taken about the time of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.



A Century Later Finding 1890s Chicago Today

Parks' statues meet Mr. Clean

By George Papajohn

The larger-than-life Richard J. Oglesby that suveys Lincoln Park from a hilltop has become a bronze billboard for vandals.

If the statue could move, it would probably do the former governor's hat and coat for protection from the spray-paint onslaught of graffiti and gang communiques.

Three miles to the west, the two bronze bisons in Humboldt Park really are sitting ducks.

The metal is shiny and pitted where it has been rubbed by sweaty hands. Corrosion is apparent in several shades of green and brown, not to mention patches of black. On closer inspection, a tan color betrays some sort of food stain.

Ice cream, perhaps.

"I think someone has spilled something," said Andrzej Dajnowski, inspecting the bronze buffaloes.

His voice expressed no surprise. In six months as the first sculpture conservator for the Chicago Park District, he has seen all types of abuse of the monuments. Ink, paint, Magic Marker and crayon. Lipstick and shoe polish. Eggs and engine oil.

That does not include the skin disease caused by corrosion—metallic gangrene and leprosy hastened by modern-day pollutants.

For many years, the Park District's 80-plus sculptures, an impressive outdoor collection worthy of most museums, also had been the victim of neglect. Little was done to preserve the works, many of which date to the 19th Century and most of which were erected before 1940. Broken swing sets got more attention.

Not any more. The arrival of Dajnowski this year exemplifies a new attitude and aggressiveness toward caring for this irreplaceable assemblage of metal and stone.

Dajnowski, 33, may be the first of his kind at any park system in the nation, said William Tippens, architecture historian for the Park District.

"What we've found is that



Tribune photo by Chuck Berman

Chicago Park District conservator Andrzej Dajnowski tackles the graffiti on Abraham Lincoln's statue in Lincoln Park.

he's already made himself indispensable," Tippens said.

Dajnowski has removed graffiti or completed minor touchups to about a dozen statues, and he is in the final stages of a major restoration of the Theodore Thomas Memorial in Grant Park.

Cindy Mitchell, president emerita of the watchdog group Friends of the Parks, credits the Park District with an impressive turnaround.

She recalled how park officials in the 1970s didn't even

have a decent list of the sculptures in their possession.

"It's like night and day," she said, referring to what she sees as an enlightenment at the Park District.

As an example, she pointed to the Thomas Memorial, consisting of a bronze piece called "The Spirit of Music" and a granite bas relief, unveiled in 1924 in tribute to the founder of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Over the decades, the two

See Statues, pg. 28

A Century Later

Finding 1890s Chicago Today

A Century Later:

Finding 1890s Chicago Today

by Perry R. Duis



Traffic jam on Dearborn and Randolph streets in the Loop, 1909. Photograph by Frank M. Hallenbeck. CHS, ICH#: 04191

The best gallery in which to discover remnants of 1890s Chicago has no walls or ceiling. It is the city itself. The streets that we drive on, the transportation system we use, many of the buildings in which we live and work, our political institutions—all are tangible results of decisions made by Chicago's residents over a hundred years ago. Today we anguish over the recent closings of churches, hospitals, and schools—many of them over a century old—but since the 1830s every generation of Chicagoans has had to decide what parts of the past should be retained, and what should be modified or destroyed. The face of Chicago has changed since the 1890s, and yet enough of the city's past survives to give us at least a hint of what life was like a century ago, while at the same time providing us with a benchmark by which we can measure how much things have changed.

This map, a guide to historic Chicago, follows a path used by guidebook writers of the 1890s as they tried to present a cross-section of the city for out-of-town visitors. The tour begins with the city's central core that many visitors in the 1890s saw first—the Loop. The trail winds its way outward, to neighborhoods and industrial areas that were brought within the city limits in 1889. With few exceptions, the structures and locations listed in this guide were built and functioning before 1900. All are still standing today.

Chicagoans of a century ago had a different perception of the urban environment than we do today. In 1890 the scale of the city was much smaller than it is today. A century ago, Chicagoans questioned whether humans could survive the terrific heights of the twelve- and fourteen-story office towers that we now call mid-rises. Chicago in the 1890s also grew rapidly, reaching a population of one million persons more quickly than had any other city in American history. Many of us might find that figure unimpressive compared with today's city of three million, but we must remember that Chicagoans of the 1890s tolerated a city that was much more crowded; a century ago only the elevated or the suburban express train even hinted at the speed, dispersal, and limited contact with the urban environment that many of us take for granted.

Defining Downtown

The development of a downtown area as the center of business and culture in Chicago reached a peak during the 1890s. Chicago's first settlers had made the river mouth the focus of the city's economic life, a status that was threatened by the introduction of the railway in the 1840s. But the dispersal of housing and industry that the train brought also made the center of town more important as a crossroads of communication, banking, retailing, and cultural pursuits. During the 1890s the congestion of people, vehicles, and goods reached the proportions of what we now call "gridlock," and citizens began to demand that traffic be elevated above the mess below. The resulting structure—the elevated, today one of the city's most distinct landmarks—defined the borders of the emerging downtown in the 1890s.

The Union Loop Elevated Structure, 1897

Tracks run along Wabash Avenue, Lake, Wells, and Van Buren streets. The Wells/Quincy station has been restored to its 1890s appearance.

During the 1890s elevated transit structures radiated in four directions from the edges of the city's central business district (already nicknamed "the Loop" because of the streetcar tracks that circled the downtown area). The elevated lines did not connect, however, until transit mogul Charles T. Yerkes completed the link in 1897, using deception, fraud, and intimidation to force property owners to give him permission for construction. The proximity of the el to buildings also affected the character of the downtown by lowering rents in these buildings, enabling a number of manufacturers and small shops to occupy downtown storefront and above-ground suites.



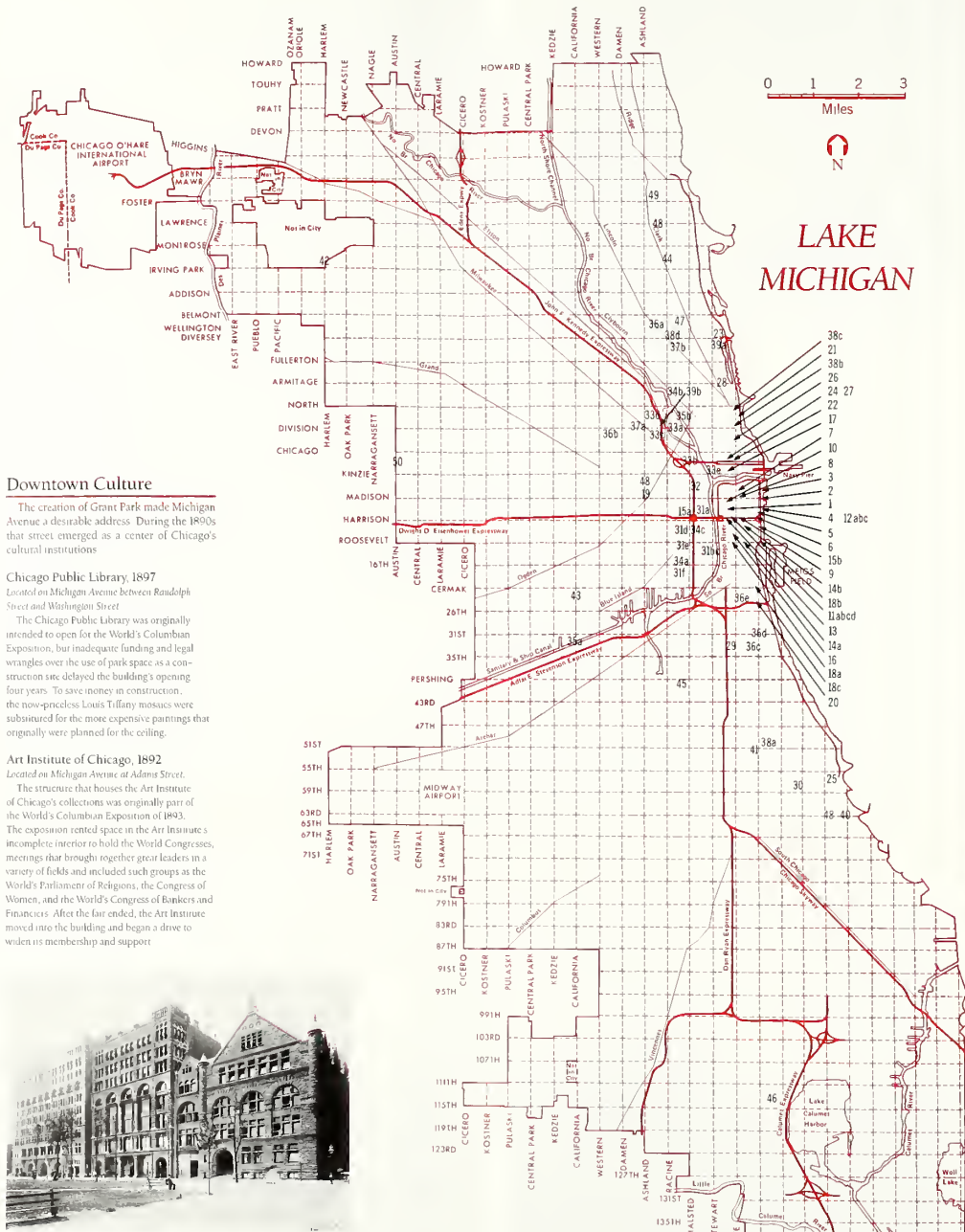
Construction of elevated train tracks on Lake Street, 1893. CHS, ICH#: 05376.

Grant Park

Located on the east side of Michigan Avenue between Monroe Street and Roosevelt Road.

During the early 1850s the Illinois Central Railroad built a new breakwater to keep the lake from flooding the city in exchange for the right to extend its tracks up the lakefront to the river. In 1869 the railroad obtained the right to fill in a large lagoon as a rail yard. Civic groups fought a long legal battle that culminated in an 1892 United States Supreme Court decision allowing the city to fill in the lake east of the tracks. Environmental reformers prevented the city from

selling the rest of Lake Front Park for a railroad station. During the 1890s industrialist and civic reformer Aaron Montgomery Ward sued to keep the park "forever free and clear" of permanent buildings.



Downtown Culture

The creation of Grant Park made Michigan Avenue a desirable address. During the 1890s a street emerged as a center of Chicago's cultural institutions.

Chicago Public Library, 1897

Located on Michigan Avenue between Randolph Street and Washington Street

The Chicago Public Library was originally intended to open for the World's Columbian Exposition, but inadequate funding and legal wrangles over the use of park space as a construction site delayed the building's opening four years. To save money in construction, the now-priceless Louis Tiffany mosaics were substituted for the more expensive paintings that originally were planned for the ceiling.

Art Institute of Chicago, 1892

Located on Michigan Avenue at Adams Street.

The structure that houses the Art Institute of Chicago's collections was originally part of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The exposition rental space in the Art Institute's incomplete interior to hold the World Congresses, meetings that brought together great leaders in a variety of fields and included such groups as the World's Parliament of Religions, the Congress of Women, and the World's Congress of Bankers and Financiers. After the fair ended, the Art Institute moved into the building and began a drive to widen its membership and support.



The Fine Arts Building (former Studebaker Brothers carriage factory), 410 South Michigan Avenue, c. 1920 (detail), CHS, ICH: 04465

Fine Arts Building, 1884

410 South Michigan Avenue, between Van Buren Street and Congress Parkway

Originally constructed by the Studebaker brothers as a carriage factory, a group of investors converted it to studio space for artists and musicians in 1890. The Fine Arts Building became a center for innovation in theater, music, literary publishing, and commercial art.

Auditorium Building, 1889

Located on Congress Parkway, between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

The largest building in the world when it opened, the Auditorium Building originally combined an office building and luxury hotel with a spectacular four-thousand-seat theater. Between 1891 and 1904, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra played here. In 1945 the Auditorium became the home of Roosevelt University. The Pick Congress Hotel, located across Congress Street to the south, was built in 1892 as an overflow annex and follows the architectural style of the Auditorium.

1. The Union Loop Elevated Structure
2. Grant Park
3. The Chicago Public Library
4. Art Institute of Chicago
5. Fine Arts Building
6. Auditorium Building
7. Marshall Field & Co. Dept. Store
8. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company
9. Leiter II Building
10. The Rookery Building
11. Dearborn/Van Buren Office Building Dist.
12. Michigan Avenue Industrial Row
13. Printing House Row
14. South Wabash Avenue Industrial Strip
15. Ludington Building
16. Bronson Building
17. Garment District
18. Hart, Schaffner & Marx Building
19. Former WYCA Building
20. The Levee Vice District

17. Old Criminal Courts Building
18. World's Columbian Exposition Hotels
19. Roosevelt Hotel
20. Boardman Hotel
21. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company
22. Prairie Avenue
23. Near North Side
24. Tree Studio Building
25. Newberry Library
26. Boardman Hotel
27. Chicago Historical Society
28. Chicago Academy of Sciences
29. Armour Institute of Technology Building
30. University of Chicago
31. Southwest Immigrant
32. Haymarket Square

33. Northwest Immigrant Port
34. Goose Island
35. Chicago Commons Settlement
36. Northwestern University Settlement
37. St. Stanislaus Kostka Church
38. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church
39. Virgin Alley Housing
40. Prison
41. 1200 Block of North Bosworth
42. Caspary Sheet
43. Industrial and Transportation Corridors
44. Sankary and Ship Canal
45. Thalia Hall
46. Haymarket Square

36. Ethnic Churches
37. Ethnic Churches
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Downtown Retailing Function

During the 1890s the Loop was famous as the center of retail activity in Chicago. The city's network of streetcars, elevated trains, and railway trains delivered millions of customers each year to the downtown area and made possible an "everything-under-one-roof" style of retailing. The result was the department store, a city within a city where the variety of goods reflected the complexity of the metropolis outside.



Marshall Field's department store, corner of State Street and Washington Street, c. 1896. Photograph by J. W. Taylor. CHS, ICH-21800

Marshall Field & Company Department Store, 1893, 1902, 1906, 1907

Located on the block between State Street, Randolph Street, Wabash Avenue, and Washington Street

In 1892 Marshall Field built a department store at the northwest corner of Washington and Wabash streets in the Loop—the first portion of what would be more than a square block of new retail space erected over the next fifteen years. The nine stories of the Marshall Field & Company department store housed the company's corporate offices, manufacturers of candy and other goods, services ranging from a travel agency to physicians, and an enormous array of merchandise arranged by type.

The Downtown Office

The center of Chicago had always contained banks, insurance companies, commission merchants, and other nonmanufacturing interests. The passenger elevator, electric lighting, and the steel frame allowed taller structures to rise on the increasingly valuable downtown land. The telephone contributed to the growth of business in the downtown area by providing efficient communications between a company's Loop offices and its factories located elsewhere in the city.

The Rookery Building, 1886

Located on the southeast corner of LaSalle and Adams streets.

The Rookery Building, named for the bird-infested water tank it replaced, is the sole survivor of the LaSalle Street financial district as it had evolved by the 1890s. The spectacular lobby space demonstrates how office buildings designed during the period began to turn inward, away

Downtown Manufacturing

By the 1890s many small manufacturers had clustered on the periphery of downtown. Although rents were high, these industries could crowd into buildings and could pay higher rents. They had to be located near their Loop customers, but the day-to-day requirements of business demanded that they be close to their raw material suppliers as well.

Michigan Avenue Industrial Row

Gage Block, 1898, 18 South Michigan Avenue. 24 and 30 South Michigan Avenue Building. Tower Building, 1899, 6 North Michigan Avenue

Light manufacturing thrived in the upper floors of many downtown loft buildings during the 1890s. A hatmaker commissioned the architectural firm of Holabird & Root to design the Gage Building in a way that would take advantage of the light pouring in from Grant Park. Holabird & Root in turn hired Louis Sullivan to design one of the building's facades. Aaron Montgomery Ward's burgeoning mail-order catalog business occupied the Tower Building, a few blocks north of the Gage, until 1907, when he moved his expanding operations to a new complex on West Chicago Avenue.

Printing House Row

Located in Dearborn, between Van Buren and Harrison streets

During the 1890s Chicago emerged as the printing capital of the nation, and the city's highest concentration of shops could be found in the long narrow blocks south of downtown. Suppliers of ink, typefaces, and paper, along with commercial art studios, filled space in these buildings, a number of which have only recently been converted into residential and office lofts. During the depression of the 1890s, the Noonday Rest, an organization made up mostly of women in the printing trades, established the nation's first cafeteria in the Pontiac Building at 542 South Dearborn Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, 1899, 1903–04, 1906, 1960–61

Located on the southeast corner of State and Madison streets

Just as the century ended, the Schlesinger & Mayer department store erected the first section of what would become one of the most magnificent shopping spaces anywhere. The famous corner entrance, added in 1903, and the elaborate trim designed by architects Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan helped make State Street Chicago's principal shopping thoroughfare.

Leiter II Building, 1891

Located on State Street, between Van Buren Street and Congress Parkway

Once the home of Siegel, Cooper & Company's famous "Big Store," the second Leiter Building was the largest retail establishment in the world during much of the 1890s. The building had fifteen acres of floor space—enough to accommodate two thousand employees and seventy-four different departments. Large windows supplemented inadequate gas and electric illumination. Later, Sears, Roebuck, & Company moved into this building, making it their flagship department store.



The second Leiter Building, State and Van Buren streets. Drawing (gravure) published in the *Inland Architect*, August 1889, CHS Library

from the noise, muck, and crowds of the streets. The interior of the Rookery Building has changed since the 1890s, however. Frank Lloyd Wright redesigned the lobby in 1905, and today the building is once more closed for renovation.

Dearborn/Van Buren Office Building District

Monadnock, 1891, Old Colony, 1894; Fisher, 1896; Manhattan, 1890. Clustered near the intersection of Van Buren and Dearborn streets

Chicagoans of the 1890s regarded the concentration of skyscrapers at the intersection of Van Buren and Dearborn streets as the urban future—dense, dependent on elevators, and centered around white-collar office work. The Monadnock was the tallest building ever built without a steel frame, necessitating the six-foot-thick walls at its base. The Old Colony, Fisher, and Manhattan buildings were all modern steel-frame towers.

South Wabash Avenue Industrial Strip

Ludington Building, 1891, 1104 South Wabash Avenue. Brunswick Building, 1895, 629 South Wabash Avenue (former Studebaker Bros. carriage factory)

Other surviving buildings that housed light industry in the 1890s are located along South Wabash Avenue, where the presence of the el tracks has long discouraged redevelopment. In 1895 the Studebaker brothers moved their wagon factory from Michigan Avenue to the Brunswick Building, a larger building with huge windows. The Ludington is one of the best remaining examples of an 1890s industrial building.

Garment District

Hart, Schaffner, & Marx Building, 1910, and a few older structures near Van Buren Street, west of Halsted Street

By the 1890s Chicago was one of the nation's largest garment manufacturers, second only to New York City. Much of the basic clothing assembly was done in industrial loft buildings located near thread and fabric suppliers southwest of the Loop. In recent years many of these buildings have become fashionable lofts, the clothing wholesalers in Jeffro Plaza on Roosevelt Road at Jefferson Street are the last remnants of Chicago's garment manufacturing district.

Former YWCA Building, 1895, 830 South Michigan Avenue

Many of the employees in the downtown manufacturing firms were women, and when the Chicago YWCA established a new multi-purpose facility in 1895, they chose a site on nearby South Michigan Avenue. The building included space for residence rooms, classrooms, a gymnasium, and a variety of other wholesome recreations intended to draw young women away from the city's vice district, the Levee, which was located only a few blocks south.

Honky Tonks

For decades, real estate investors were certain that the Loop would expand horizontally. To capitalize on that opportunity, they purchased properties in a broad ring around the downtown. Expecting to raze the buildings that occupied the land, the owners postponed any maintenance work, a policy that drove out all but the most desperate tenants. With the invention of the skyscraper, however, Chicago's business district began to expand vertically rather than horizontally, and the temporary neglect of the buildings in the surrounding area developed into a century-long tradition. Since 1980, the "tenderloin" district along North Clark Street has given way to trendy shops, art galleries, and loft residences, but the Skid Row district that occupied Madison Street west of the now-demolished Chicago and North Western depot has been almost entirely reduced to rubble.

The Levee Vice District

South State Street and adjoining streets.

By the 1850s Chicago had begun an unofficial policy of allowing vice to thrive within restricted areas. Raids conducted by Mayor "Long John" Wentworth in 1857 forced Chicago's vice district to move from the North Side to the south edge of downtown. The intrusion of train tracks made many streets south of the Loop undesirable for respectable residential and commercial use, allowing prostitution, crime, gambling, and political corruption to flourish in a district that by the 1890s stretched along Clark, State, Wabash, and Custom House Place for several blocks south of Van Buren. After the turn of the century, the Levee, as it was called, moved gradually south, centering on Twenty-second Street before it was dispersed between 1912 and 1920. The building at 735 South State is one remaining example from the 1890s.

Old Criminal Courts Building (now Courthouse Place), 1892

54 West Hubbard on the northwest corner of Dearborn Street

One symbol of authority amid the dives on the North Side was the Criminal Courts Building, which opened in 1893 on the site of a former public market house. Cook County jail was across the alley. The courts moved to their present site at Twenty-third and California Avenue in 1936.

Wealthy Neighborhoods in Transition

During the 1890s Chicago's wealthiest families lived only a short carriage ride from downtown offices, stores, and cultural institutions. Several of the city's affluent neighborhoods had begun to decline by the turn of the century, however, as homeowners aged and their children chose to live in more modern houses elsewhere. Many of the homes were converted to rooming houses.

Union Park

Washington Street at Ashland Avenue.

The oldest surviving remnants of a wealthy neighborhood are the few buildings scattered in the vicinity of Union Park, once Chicago's most beautiful natural landscape. The area's popularity had begun to decline by the late 1860s, as newer and grander houses appeared on rival Prairie Avenue. Many prominent families, however, including that of Mayor Carter Harrison, still lived near Union Park in the 1890s. A statue of Harrison stands in the park today.

Prairie Avenue

1800 block of Prairie Avenue

By the late 1860s a few wealthy industrialists and merchants had begun to move to homes on Prairie, Michigan, Indiana, and Calumet avenues. Their grand mansions were the center of elite social life, but by the end of the 1890s many of this generation of business leaders had died. Ironically, the intrusions of trade and manufacturing, which had provided the fortunes to build the district, had destroyed much of it by the 1920s. A few remnants of Prairie Avenue still stand, including houses built by farm implement manufacturer John J. Glessner in 1886 at 1800 South Prairie, piano maker W. W. Kimball in 1892 at 1801 South Prairie, hardware manufacturer Joseph Coleman in 1886 at 1811 South Prairie, hat manufacturer Elbridge Keith in 1871 at 1900 South Prairie, and merchant Marshall Field II in 1892 at 1919 South Prairie. Many Prairie Avenue residents belonged to the Second Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1874 and still stands at 1936 South Michigan Avenue.



John J. Glessner house, 1800 South Prairie Avenue, c. 1890. Photograph by J. W. Taylor. CHS Prints and Photographs Collection.

World's Columbian Exposition Hotels, 1891-93

Roosevelt (former Martinette) Hotel, 1892, on the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Roosevelt Road. Former Bordeaux Hotel, 1891, 1140-44 South Michigan Avenue. New Michigan (former Lexington) Hotel, 1892; Cermak Road at Michigan Avenue.

Over twenty-six million visitors, most of them from out of town, attended the World's Columbian Exposition between May 1 and October 30 of 1893. Several hundred hotels and apartment buildings were constructed to meet the demand for housing. The Bordeaux, Lexington, and Martinette hotels were built as part of this housing boom. The depression of the 1890s sent many such hotels into decline and bankruptcy.



New Michigan (former Lexington) Hotel, Cermak Road at Michigan Avenue. Photograph by Barnes-Crosby. CHS, ICH: 19034.

Near North Side

Astor, State, and Dearborn streets, between Division and North avenues

In the early 1880s hotel magnate Potter Palmer began buying large tracts of swamp land, which he drained, improved, and then sold to wealthy families. By the beginning of the 1890s, Palmer's residential development on the North Side had begun to displace Prairie Avenue as the city's most fashionable neighborhood. Though none of the houses built there matched Palmer's own "castle," built at Schiller Street and Lake Shore Drive in 1885 and demolished in 1955, Astor Street and the surrounding streets are still lined with luxurious homes from the 1890s.



Potter Palmer residence, Schiller Street and Lake Shore Drive, c. 1890. CHS Prints and Photographs Collection.

Tree Studio Building, 1894

Located on the east side of State Street, between Ontario and Ohio streets

The Tree Studio Building, a block-long row of studios and stores, is a prime example of the private cultural philanthropy of the 1890s. Financed by prominent judge Lambert Tree, it was built behind Tree's private residence as studio space for artists who came to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition. Tree's face appears in the stone trim surrounding the entrances.



W. W. Kimball house, 1801 South Prairie Avenue. CHS, ICH: 21494.

The Apartment Building

Traffic congestion and increasing land values led to the introduction of multifamily housing in many once prosperous neighborhoods. During the 1890s developers adapted the steel frame of the skyscraper for residential use.



Raleigh Hotel (formerly the Mentone), 644–50 North Dearborn Street, 1891. CHS, ICH: 21337

Brewster Apartments, 1893

Located at 2800 North Pine Grove on the corner of Diversey Parkway

The Brewster Apartments are an excellent example of apartments that face an atrium rather than the noisy street.

Raleigh Hotel (formerly the Mentone), 1886

Located at 644–50 North Dearborn on the southwest corner of Erie

The Mentone was called a “family hotel” during the 1890s to lessen opposition to the idea of shared entrances and hallways, which was once the legal definition of a tenement house.

Rosalie Apartments, 1889

Located at Fifty-seventh Street and the Illinois Central Railway tracks

During the 1890s apartment developers often tried to overcome neighborhood opposition by blending residential apartments and other kinds of developments. Rosalie Court, a linear enclave of single-family homes along Harper Avenue from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth streets in Hyde Park, was originally part of a commercial and residential strip.



Chicago Academy of Sciences, located at the corner of Clark and Armitage streets in Lincoln Park, c. 1906. CHS Prints and Photographs Collection

The Dispersal of Culture

Improved transportation, especially the electric streetcar, allowed many new cultural institutions of the late 1880s and 1890s to set themselves apart from the noise, congestion, and high property values of the Loop and still serve the public.



Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street. CHS, ICH: 19099

Newberry Library, 1892

Located at 60 West Walton, between Dearborn and Clark streets.

Created in 1885, this distinguished private library known for its extensive literary collections opened its new home in 1892 across the street from Washington Square Park.

Chicago Historical Society, 1892

632 North Dearborn Street on the corner of Ontario.

In preparation for the world's fair the Chicago Historical Society, the city's oldest cultural institution, built a substantial Romanesque Revival building in what was then a quiet residential neighborhood on the city's Near North Side. The society remained there until 1932, when it moved to its present quarters on the corner of Clark Street and North Avenue.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1893

Located at the corner of Clark and Armitage streets.

When the Lincoln Park commissioners refused a request by wealthy lumber magnate Matthew Laflin to erect a statue or tomb in the park, he donated a large sum of money to the struggling science museum for a new structure—with his name over the door. During the 1890s the Academy attempted to rebuild the distinguished collections that had been lost in the Great Fire of 1871.

Armour Institute of Technology Building, 1891

Located at the Illinois Institute of Technology campus, Thirty-third and Federal streets

In 1891 the Armour family donated the funds to establish a low-tuition school to enable working-class youths to obtain an education. The Armour Institute was principally a technical school, although it offered courses in domestic arts and library science. In 1940 it merged with the Lewis Institute, a similar institution on the West Side, to form the Illinois Institute of Technology.

University of Chicago, 1891

Located at Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first streets, Cottage Grove to Harper avenues

Founded in 1891, the University of Chicago became an important center of higher education almost overnight by luring distinguished faculty from other schools. The campus, modeled after England's Cambridge University, straddled the Midway Plaisance, a parkway laid out and named in 1869. The Midway later housed the amusements of the World's Columbian Exposition.



Chicago Historical Society, Dearborn and Ontario streets, c. 1890. CHS, ICH: 902

The Immigrant Portal Districts

During the 1890s the principal points of entry for immigrants were located northwest and southwest of downtown. People of over twenty different nationalities lived in close proximity in these crowded industrial neighborhoods, but they remained largely separate in their social lives. The common goal of residents in these neighborhoods was to move to parts of the city dominated by people of their own nationality. Chicago's more homogeneous ethnic neighborhoods allowed immigrants to develop community institutions and to find better housing for their families.



Hull-House, Halsted and Polk streets, c. 1900. CHS, ICHi-01547

Southwest Immigrant Portal

St. Patrick's Church, 1854, West Adams at Desplantes Street. Maxwell Street Police Station, 1887, Maxwell and Morgan streets. Maxwell Street Market, Maxwell Street at Halsted and adjoining streets. Hull-House, 1889, Halsted at Polk streets. Holy Family Church, 1860 and St. Ignatius School, 1869, Roosevelt Road at Blue Island Avenue. Thalia Hall, 1892, 1802 South Allport.

The largest of Chicago's immigrant portal districts included a square mile of run-down buildings that were already old when they escaped the Great Fire of 1871. St. Patrick's Church and the Holy Family Church-St. Ignatius School complex are artifacts of the period when the portal was largely Irish. Halsted Street was a busy commercial thoroughfare, and Maxwell Street hosted an outdoor market area in what was a predominantly Jewish neighborhood. Other groups in the area included Italians, Poles, Bohemians, and Greeks. In the midst of this polyglot district stood the police station house at Maxwell and Morgan, the symbol of municipal authority. In 1889 Jane Addams established Hull-House, the first settlement house in Chicago and the most famous in the nation. During the 1890s Hull-House covered an entire block, and it provided many services and facilities to improve the lives of its neighbors. Two buildings that survived from Hull-House of the 1890s have been relocated and now serve as a museum on the campus of the University of Illinois at Chicago. Portions of the Maxwell Street Market survive, as does the Italian neighborhood along Taylor Street west of Morgan. To the south, a former cultural center called Thalia Hall still stands to remind us that this area—now largely a Hispanic neighborhood, was once a Bohemian enclave.

Haymarket Square

Located at Randolph Street between Desplantes and Halsted streets.

During the 1890s the widened stretch of Randolph Street west of the river was a market for vendors of fruits, vegetables, and hay. Farmers sold their produce to dealers who in turn supplied restaurants and grocers. Many of the immigrant poor worked here. In 1886 the district was the scene of the bloody Haymarket Affair.



Unidentified alley, c. 1900. Photograph from United Charities collection. CHS, ICHi-00807

Industrial and Transportation Corridors

Sanitary and Ship Canal, completed 1900, Blackhawk Street-Lakewood Avenue industrial district, pre-1900.

Chicago's Sanitary and Ship Canal opened in 1900, adding a sewage disposal function to the south branch of the river. Remnants of the city's old industrial base can still be found along the streets leading to the north side of the canal; however, the Stevenson Expressway has obliterated the factories on the south bank. Buildings near the intersection of Blackhawk and the now-abandoned rail right-of-way along Lakewood Avenue recall the atmosphere of a late-1890s industrial district.

Northwest Immigrant Portal

Goose Island; Chicago Commons Settlement, 1899, 951–55 West Grand Avenue at Morgan Street (now the Gospel League Home). Northwestern University Settlement, 1891, Noble Street at Augusta Boulevard. St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, 1876–81, Noble at Evergreen streets. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, 1884–86; 319 West Illinois Street.

Chicago's northwest immigrant portal was a tough, crime-ridden district on the edge of town that was first settled by Irish squatters in the 1840s. A portion of it became known as Goose Island. Residents of the neighborhood around Goose Island found employment in the factories that stretched along the north branch of the river and the North Western and Milwaukee Road railways. The area was deteriorating rapidly by the 1890s; Little Hell, a slum district that derived its name from the fires of an adjacent gas plant, was nearby. Despite their poverty, the Polish immigrants supported St. Stanislaus Kostka, which in 1897 reputedly had the largest membership (40,000) of any church in the world. Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, the first Italian Catholic church, reminds us that during the 1890s the Near North Side included Italians, as well as Germans and Swedes. The Chicago Commons (1894) and Northwestern University (1891) settlement houses provided charitable help from outside the neighborhood.



St. Stanislaus Kostka church and school, Noble and Evergreen streets. CHS, ICHi-00332

Rear Alley Housing

Examples are scattered through Pilsen, at the 1200 block of North Bosworth, and on Carpenter Street north of Taylor Street; 1880s brick two-flats built in front of earlier one-story frame houses in the rear.

Intense housing shortages led to the development of slums. When owners built new houses, they often shifted the old wooden ones to the back of the lot instead of tearing them down. Lots became overcrowded, and Chicago's sanitary problems increased. Most of this housing was torn down years ago through urban renewal efforts, but scattered examples remain, many of them in upgraded condition.



Illinois Steel Company Works, Lake Michigan and Calumet River. CHS, ICHi-04034

The Ethnic and Racial Neighborhood

As their incomes increased, immigrants left the portal neighborhoods for more homogeneous enclaves. Chicago's neighborhoods began to develop distinct ethnic identities in the 1890s as immigrants created their own businesses and institutions.

Ethnic Religion

Chicago's immigrant and black communities built hundreds of churches, far too many to list more than a few:

St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church, 1889–97, 2950 North Southport, corner of Lincoln Avenue

A large German-speaking congregation built a school, convent, theater, and rectory to transform the thirteen-hundred-seat church into a major community center.

Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral, 1903, 1121 North Leavitt

Just as the century ended Chicago's Russian community began planning a new church and hired famed architect Louis Sullivan to design this striking edifice.



K A M Temple, Thirty-third Street and Indiana Avenue, c. 1897 CHS Library

Original Kehilath Anshe Mayriv Synagogue, 1891 (now the Pilgrim Baptist Church); Thirty-third Street and Indiana Avenue.

Designed by Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, this building repeats some of the design elements of the Auditorium Building. It served the south lakefront Jewish communities until 1924, when the congregation moved to Fifth and Drexel in Hyde Park.

Olivet Baptist Church, 1875–76 (former First Baptist Church), 3101 South King Drive.

This black congregation, which dates back to the 1830s, bought this building in 1917.

Quinn Chapel A M E Church, 1891–94, 2401 South Wabash Avenue.

Organized during the 1840s, the congregation of Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest black congregation in the city.

Ethnic Downtowns

The movement of ethnic groups from the portal areas fostered the development of small businesses along major transportation arteries. Two of the many districts include:

Milwaukee Division-Ashland Area.

By the 1890s the North Side Polish community had developed to the point that merchants clustered in what became known as the "Polish downtown." See especially the storefront flats erected in 1891 at 1239 North Ashland Avenue by Frank Wengierski.

Lincoln Avenue

During the 1890s Lincoln Avenue was the main shopping street for Chicago's German community. The building at the corner of Lincoln, Diversey, and Racine, formerly a drugstore, is an excellent example of late nineteenth-century commercial architecture in Chicago.

Community Institutions

Provident Hospital, 501 East Fifth Street

Founded in 1891, Chicago's prominent black hospital was located at Thirty-sixth and Dearborn. Provident moved to the Washington Park area in the early 1930s.

Swedish Club Building, 1896, 1258 North LaSalle Street

The Swedish Club Building was built as a meeting place for businessmen in 1896. The Swedish community, however, was already beginning to move to the Andersonville neighborhood around Clark Street and Foster Avenue.

Germania Club Building, 1889, 1536 North Clark Street at Germania Place

Once a cultural center for Chicago's German community, this elaborate structure contained club rooms, restaurants, and a meeting hall.

Former Lincoln Turner Hall, 1019 Diversey Parkway.

This structure, built after 1900, housed one of several German-American athletic societies that were popular during the 1890s.

Ethnic Elites

Immigrants who made their fortunes in Chicago did not join the wealthy residents of Prairie Avenue or Astor Street. Instead they moved to comfortable homes near their own ethnic enclaves.

Former Francis J. Deves Mansion, 1894–96, 503 Wrightwood, corner of Hampden Court

Built by a brewer, this spectacular Baroque Revival mansion features intricate stained-glass windows, elaborate woodwork, and exterior stone carving. It housed the Swedish Engineers Society of Chicago from 1921 to 1973.

Wicker Park, streets adjacent to park, bounded by Racine, Schiller, and Wicker Park.

Although the area surrounding the park contains many modest structures, many ethnic businessmen and professionals built spacious mansions there during the 1880s and 1890s. See especially the Weinhardt House, 2137 West Pierce, and the Runge House, 2138 West Pierce.

The Green Crown: The Ring of Parks and Boulevards

By the 1890s Chicago's park system had become a ring of elaborately landscaped sylvan retreats and boulevards, which were often located far from the poor residents of the inner city.

Jackson Park and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893

Jackson Park was not yet fully developed when it was chosen as the site of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1890, but its proximity to the lake and transportation led exposition officials to choose it over several other locations. The adjoining Midway Plaisance was the fair's setting for popular amusements. The land reverted to park use after 1893, but its landscape still retains some of the fair's design.

Three features of the exposition were later reconstructed in Jackson Park. One is the Museum of Science and Industry, a 1920s reconstruction of the Palace of Fine Arts, the temporary building that housed the Field Columbian Museum from 1894 until 1920. The second is the Japanese Garden on an island behind the museum, and the third is a scaled-down version of *Republic*, a statue cast in 1918 and covered in gold leaf.



Jackson Park during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Photograph by C. D. Arnold. CHS, ICH: 02520.

The Fringe: The Functions of Isolation

In 1889 Chicago tripled its size by annexing over 125 square miles of suburban townships. The expansion not only added hundreds of fruit and vegetable farms but also brought within the city limits a number of institutions, such as prisons and asylums, that had previously been remote. Some criminologists, psychologists, and antidelinquency workers believed that rehabilitation was most effective in an atmosphere of rest, quiet, and isolation, far from the noise and congestion of the city.

Chicago Orphan Asylum, 1899 (now the Chicago Baptist Institute)

5120 South King Drive.

The Chicago Orphan Asylum moved to this site in 1899 to separate children from the temptations of the city. Homeless newsboys and peddlers, once tolerated as inevitable in a large city, found themselves placed under the care of the orphanage. Only the main administration building remains today.

Dunning

Irving Park Road, Harlem and Montrose avenues, Forest Preserve Boulevard

Between 1854 and 1912 thousands of Chicago's most impoverished citizens ended up in Dunning, an isolated compound that served as an insane asylum and poorhouse for Cook County. Inmates, most of them disabled, worked the fields, made furniture for other public institutions, and lived in crowded quarters. The target of frequent scandals and exposés, Dunning's facilities were turned over to the state in 1912, which later operated it as the Chicago-Road Mental Health Center. In 1989 Chicagoans discovered an immense cemetery from the nineteenth century on the grounds that holds the remains of as many as forty thousand

Farm at Dunning Hospital, 1908 CHS, DN 6806



The Industrial Fringe

During the 1890s Chicago's job opportunities gradually moved outward to the suburbs. Improved transportation, cheap land, and the advent of small electric motors liberated factories from their dependence on the river for steam power. Once the factories moved, developers purchased nearby land and erected cheap housing for factory workers.

Pullman

107th to 115th streets, Cottage Grove Avenue to Lake Calumet.

During the 1880s industrialist George M. Pullman began to build an industrial suburb in an isolated area, complete in every detail from factory buildings to housing, shopping, and amusement facilities. Several buildings from the original town of Pullman are gone, but many of the rowhouses and industrial buildings survive, such as the Administration Building, the Florence Hotel, the stables, the circular shopping market, and the Greenstone Church. Only the nicest part of town was visible from the Illinois Central Railroad.

Town of Pullman, view west on 112th Street from Market Hall CHS Prints and Photographs Collection.

The Bridewell

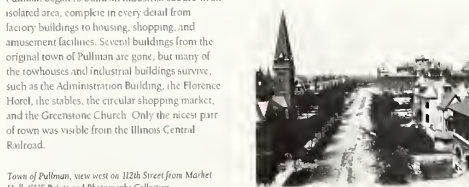
Twenty-third Street and California Avenue.

Shortly before the Great Fire of 1871, the city of Chicago moved Bridewell, its largest prison, to an isolated, semirural tract. Prisoners were forced to grow their own food on nearby farms, make bricks at a nearby clay quarry, and remain far away from the city's temptations during their rehabilitation. Because the area was poorly served by public transit, Bridewell's remote location also made it easier to recapture escapees before they could blend into the anonymity of the city. The prison's original buildings have since been replaced by the Criminal Courts—Cook County Jail complex, but the name lingers.

Cemeteries

Graceland Cemetery, Clark Street between Irving Park Road and Montrose Avenue.

Graceland Cemetery was becoming the "Prairie Avenue of the dead" by the end of the 1890s. George Pullman, who was buried under ions of steel and concrete to prevent exhumation by disgruntled workers, was subsequently joined by the families of Potter Palmer, Marshall Field, Daniel Burnham, and other wealthy Chicagoans. Chicago's cemeteries were far removed from the dense city during the 1890s, with Rose Hill and Calvary on the North Side, Oak Woods on the South Side, and several in Forest Park.



The Stockyards: Old Fringe Becomes Inner City

Stock Yard Gate c. 1879, 4100 South Peoria Street and Exchange Avenue

Meatpacking was one of the oldest and most unpleasant of industries. When production increased for the Civil War, it caused the packers to outgrow their slaughterhouses and stock pens. No one objected when they consolidated operations in a new Union Stock Yards in the suburban Town of Lake. As the city limits expanded, however, the stockyards became part of a densely populated urban neighborhood.



The Middle-Class Fringe: Residential Neighborhood Lifestyles

Alta Vista Terrace 1900–1904

3300 block, Alta Vista Terrace

Alta Vista Terrace is one of several Chicago neighborhoods designed by Samuel Eberly Gross, the city's leading real estate developer during the 1890s. Gross's carefully planned, large-scale housing developments made homes more affordable for the middle class.

The Elevated System, 1892–1912

The elevated lines running from the Loop in the 1890s enabled Chicago's growing middle class to live in areas where housing was reasonably priced and to commute to jobs downtown. The Jackson Park line, built to link the World's Columbian Exposition grounds with downtown, was the first. The Lake Street line was built by gambler and political kingpin Michael Cassius McDonald, who later went bankrupt. Several of the stations he built, including the Ashland Avenue stop, retain the curious "sheet-metal Bavarian" design he introduced to overcome the objections of residents in neighborhoods close to the tracks. The Howard line is the old Northwestern Elevated Company route, which used a defunct street commuter line at Lawrence Avenue to extend tracks to Wilmette.

Edgewater

Foster to Bryn Mawr avenues, Clark to Broadway streets

Developer J. L. Cochran used the independent electric-light plan to promote his subdivision to the more progressive home buyers of the 1890s. The homes on Edgewater's tree-lined streets include several innovative variations within a limited number of basic designs, as did many subdivisions built for the middle class, who wanted space on a budget.

Midway Park

5700 block, Midway Park and Race Avenue

Few of the suburban developments built during the 1890s have remained as unchanged as Midway Park, a district of comfortable houses near the border of Oak Park. Most of these homes were built between 1883 and 1892.

Statues

Continued from page 23

parts of the memorial were separated, the bronze was moved from location to location and sections of the granite were placed in storage or along the lakefront as breakwater. With Dajnowski's help, the memorial was reunited and rehabilitation was begun.

"We've gone from dumping the backdrop of the Theodore Thomas Memorial in the lake to having that be the first major piece he restored," Mitchell said. "And that is a great leap."

"There's a much greater awareness of preservation in general in the Park District," said Tippens, who works in the preservation division, established only two years ago.

And there's plenty worth preserving in the parks. In addition to splendid architecture, the parks are notable for sculptures of historic and artistic merit.

The Germans have their statues of Goethe and Schiller, the Norwegians have their Leif Ericson, the Italians have their Christopher Columbus, the Poles have their Copernicus—all standing (or sitting in Copernicus' case) in testimony to the city's ethnic pride and diversity.

Many of the sculptors also inspire awe.

Gutzon Borglum carved the heads on Mt. Rushmore; he also sculpted John Peter Altgeld and Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan in Lincoln Park. Daniel Chester French created the statue of Lincoln for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C.; he also created The Republic in Jackson Park. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the acclaimed American sculptor, authored four works in Chicago parks, including two of Abraham Lincoln.

"We have one of the finest collections of 19th Century American bronzes in the country," Mitchell said. "New York may have more, but the quality isn't as great."

When the job was advertised, Dajnowski jumped at the opportunity.

"The collection is great," said Dajnowski, a native of Poland who was trained in that country, studied at the Harvard University Art Museums and refined his skills at the Smithsonian Institution.

"The work ahead..."

He stopped the thought and cleared his throat before concluding: "I'm going to be more busy than I thought."

Dajnowski is encountering things they never taught him about in conservation school, where the focus is on indoor sculptures.

Vandalism promises to be a persistent problem. Dajnowski was frustrated to find the base of the standing Lincoln in Lincoln Park marred by graffiti only a week after he had cleaned it.

Also on the most damaging list, he said, are temperature extremes, humidity and water (all of which conspire to weaken stone and concrete); pigeons ("the droppings are pretty acidic"); and the malpractice of previous sculpture doctors, some of whom did more harm than good.

For reasons unknown, the granite base of the Oglesby was covered about a year ago with what appears to be a urethane coat, probably intended as a shield against graffiti.

Someone goofed, Dajnowski said. The new layer is subtly changing the color of the granite. It also is sealing some moisture in, making it more likely that the water will freeze inside the pedestal and cause damage.

When the weather gets warmer, Dajnowski will have to remove the "protective" coating to keep the pedestal from further damage.

Dajnowski brings a sophistication to the work of cleaning and maintaining the sculptures that has been missing at the Park District. His way is not the quick and easy one; he shuns the method that will spare him time at the expense of the sculpture.

"Who am I? The most important part is that it's going to last forever," he said. "So I'm for working longer and avoiding those solutions that are going to cost the sculpture."

Working this summer with two interns from the Art Institute on the graffiti-stained granite pedestal of the Ben Franklin in Lincoln Park, Dajnowski employed a dozen chemicals and a painstaking precision that at times had the students chafing.

"They worked on that pedestal for a week, removing the graffiti in

Chicago Tribune, Sunday, November 17, 1991

tiny layers," he said. "It wasn't that much from one hour to another. After the week of working on that, they realized they had done an excellent job. There was no damage done to the stone, and the graffiti was gone."

Cleanup of the corroding bronze sculptures requires its own tricks. Conventional wisdom once held that the "corrosion products" be stripped away to the metal, but that can also remove or damage some of original bronze, Dajnowski said.

He prefers to leave some of the corrosion on the statue, which in fact can help slow the rate of further corrosion.

For cleaning the surface of pow-

der caused by the corrosion, he uses brushes and wool made of bronze. Another metal in contact with the bronze might initiate a chemical reaction.

The powder is removed so that a layer of wax or an acrylic product called Incralac, an invisible coating that deters corrosion, can be applied smoothly to the metal.

Another cleaning method for bronze involves shooting tiny beads of crushed walnut shells in an air stream from a nozzle. Dajnowski said this is preferable to harsher methods such as sandblasting and glass peening, which employs glass beads.

"The difference between this and glass beads and sand is like the

difference between a rock and a Ping-Pong ball," Dajnowski said.

He also can touch up the colors on the surface chemically, creating a uniform patina of green or copper where once there were streaks and splotches.

Sometimes as he works, Dajnowski will draw a small crowd.

"Some of them say, 'What do you do to my sculpture? Why do you change the color?' Some people say it's great," he said. "They're very thankful."

It's a rare treat, after all, to see someone doing something to a public sculpture that actually will improve its appearance.

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	Artist	Title	Owner	Call Number
View Long Record	Artist:Fairbanks, Avard, 1897-1987,	Title:The Chicago Lincoln, (sculpture).	Owner:City of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois	77003000
View Long Record	Artist:Mulligan, Charles J., 1866-1916,	Title:Lincoln the Orator, (sculpture).	Owner:Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois	87580150
View Long Record	Artist:Mulligan, Charles J., 1866-1916,	Title:Lincoln the Rail Splitter, (sculpture).	Owner:Chicago Park District, Chicago, Illinois	75004316
View Long Record	Artist:Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, 1848-1907,	Title:Abraham Lincoln, (sculpture).	Owner:Chicago Park District, Chicago, Illinois	75004317
View Long Record	Artist:Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, 1848-1907,	Title:Abraham Lincoln, (sculpture).	Owner:Chicago Park District, Chicago, Illinois	IL000010

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Artist	<u>Fairbanks, Avar, 1897-1987, sculptor.</u> <u>Gerding, Louis A., architect.</u> <u>Curtis, Clarence, caster.</u> <u>Fairbanks, Justin, assistant.</u> <u>Fairbanks, David, assistant.</u> <u>Fairbanks, Avar, Jr., assistant.</u> <u>Bedi-Rassy Art Foundry, founder.</u>
Title	The Chicago Lincoln, (sculpture).
Other Titles	Abraham Lincoln, (sculpture). Beardless Lincoln, (sculpture).
Dates	Dedicated October 20, 1956.
Medium	Sculpture: bronze; Base: polished pink granite on concrete.
Dimensions	Sculpture: approx. H. 7 1/2 ft.; Granite base: approx. 58 x 68 x 80 in.; Concrete stepped base: approx. 5 1/2 ft.
Inscription	(On sculpture, lower right side:) AVARD FAIRBANKS/SCULPTOR/1956 / American Foundry (On concrete base plaque:) ERECTED 1956 BY THE /STATE OF ILLINOIS/WILLIAM G. STRATTON, GOVERNOR/ABRAHAM LINCOLN/MEMORIAL COMMISSION LEO A. LERNER CHAIRMAN/WILLIAM E. POLLACK VICE CHAIRMAN/PETER J. MILLER SECRETARY/ DEPARTMENT OF PVBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS/E.A. ROSENSTONE, DIRECTOR/DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE/AN ENGINEERING LOUIS H. GERDING, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT (On front of granite base:) Free Society is not,/and shall not be, a failure/Abraham Lincoln/Chicago Dec. 10, 1856 signed Founder's mark appears.
Description	Standing Lincoln holding books and his stovepipe hat in his proper left hand and resting his proper right hand on a podium. He is youthful and beardless, as he appeared when he spoke to a Chicago audience on December 10, 1856. He is portrayed here as a symbol of liberty.
Subject	<u>Portrait male --Lincoln, Abraham--Full length</u> <u>Occupation --Law--Lawyer</u> <u>Occupation --Political--President</u> <u>Allegory --Civic--Liberty</u> <u>Dress --Accessory--Hat</u>
Object Type	<u>Outdoor Sculpture --Illinois--Chicago</u>
Owner	Administered by City of Chicago, Department of Cultural Affairs, Public Art Program, 78 East Washington, Chicago, Illinois 60602 _za6732a8d0 Located Lincoln Square, Intersection of Lincoln, Lawrence and Western avenues, Chicago,

Illinois _za16685a8d0	
Remarks	This statue was erected by the Illinois Lincoln Memorial Commission. In late 1978, or early 1979, the sculpture was move about fifty feet east of previous location due to street realignments. IAS files contain report by SOS volunteer which details the development of this monument. Included in IAS files are photographs taken in June 1992 before graffiti appeared on the base.
[Condition]	Surveyed 1992 December. Treatment urgent.
References	Index of American Sculpture, University of Delaware, 1985 Bach, Ira J., and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg. 184. Riedy, James L., "Chicago Sculpture," Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1981, pg. 218. Save Outdoor Sculpture, Illinois, Chicago survey, 1992.
Illustration	Image on file. Bach, Ira J. and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg.184.
Control No	IAS 77003000

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Artist	Mulligan, Charles J., 1866-1916, sculptor.
Title	Lincoln the Orator, (sculpture).
Other Titles	The Gettysburg Lincoln, (sculpture).
Dates	1905.
Medium	Bronze.
Dimensions	H. 11 ft.
Description	Abraham Lincoln standing with proper left hand on his hip and proper right hand raised in the air.
Subject	Portrait male --Lincoln, Abraham Occupation --Political--President Occupation --Law--Lawyer
Object Type	Outdoor Sculpture --Illinois--Chicago
Owner	Oak Woods Cemetery, 1035 East 67th Street, Chicago, Illinois _za108850a8d0
Remarks	Replica of a piece unveiled in Pana, Illinois in 1903, and was made with permission of the donor of the Pana statue, Captain John W. Kitchell.
References	Bach, Ira J. and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983.
Illustration	Bach, Ira J. and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg.348.
Control No	IAS 87580150

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Artist	Mulligan, Charles J., 1866-1916, sculptor.
Title	Lincoln the Rail Splitter, (sculpture).
Dates	Dedicated 1911.
Medium	Sculpture: bronze; Base: granite.
Dimensions	Sculpture: approx. 8 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. x 3 ft.; Base: 4 ft. 5 in. x 4 ft. x 4 ft.
Inscription	(On base:) LINCOLN
Description	Portrait of Lincoln as a young man which shows the muscular, physically powerful Lincoln, but with a face that is smooth rather rawboned. He is standing holding an ax in his proper right hand.
Subject	Portrait male --Lincoln, Abraham--Full length Occupation --Political--President Object --Tool--Axe Occupation --Law--Lawyer
Object Type	Outdoor Sculpture --Illinois--Chicago
Owner	Administered by Chicago Park District, Preservation Planning Division, 425 East McFetridge Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605 _za6777a8d0 Located Garfield Park, Northwest corner of Washington & Central Park boulevards, Chicago, Illinois _za6805a8d0
Remarks	This work was purchased for this site by the West Park commissioners.
[Condition]	Surveyed 1992. Undetermined condition.
References	Index of American Sculpture, University of Delaware, 1985 Bach, Ira J., and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg. 315. Riedy, James L., "Chicago Sculpture," Chicago: University of Illinois, 1981, pg. 218. Save Outdoor Sculpture, Illinois, Chicago survey, 1992.
Illustration	Bach, Ira J., and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg. 315.
Control No	IAS 75004316

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Artist	Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, 1848-1907, sculptor.
Title	Abraham Lincoln, (sculpture).
Other Titles	The Seated Lincoln, (sculpture).
Dates	Cast 1908.; Dedicated May 31, 1926.
Medium	Figure: bronze; Base: granite.
Dimensions	Figure: H. 9 ft.
Description	A seated figure of Lincoln with his head lowered as if he were deep in thought.
Subject	Portrait male --Lincoln, Abraham--Full length Occupation --Law--Lawyer Occupation --Political--President
Object Type	Outdoor Sculpture --Illinois--Chicago
Owner	Administered by Chicago Park District, Preservation Planning Division, 425 East McFetridge Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605 _za6777a8d0 Located Grant Park, East of Michigan Avenue near Jackson, South Wing of Art Institue of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois _za6800a8d0
Remarks	The work was cast a year after the artist's death, exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and then remained in the Museum's storeroom for several years before it was shipped to San Francisco for the exposition in 1915. Finally it was shipped to Chicago where it was stored for another 11 years until its Grant Park setting was established. Gift of John Crerar to South Park Commission.
References	Index of American Sculpture, University of Delaware, 1985 Bach, Ira J. and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983. National Park Service, American Monuments and Outdoor Sculpture Database, IL0043, 1989. Monumental News, March, 1905; April, 1915.
Illustration	Bach, Ira J. and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg.27.
Control No	IAS 75004317

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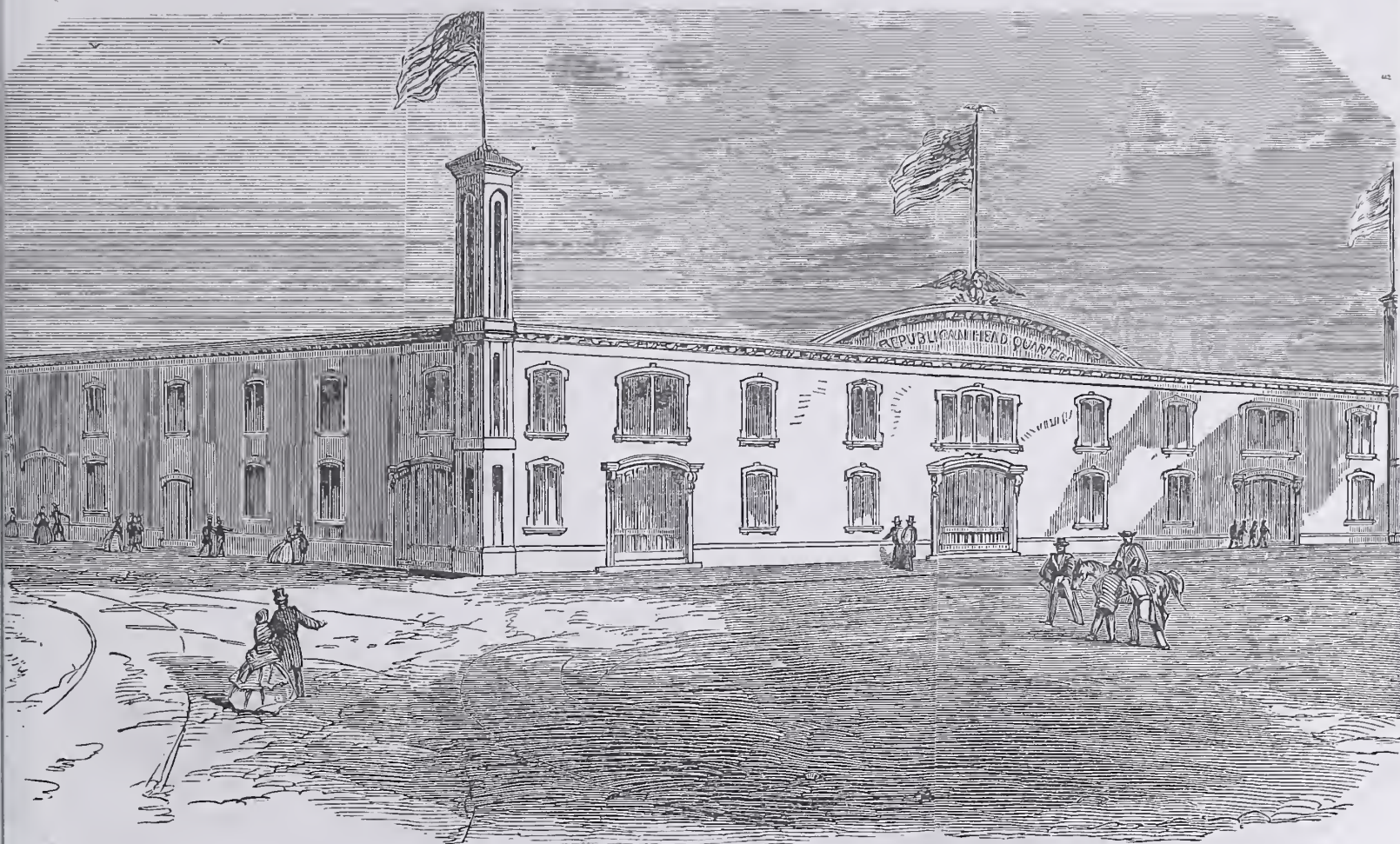
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Artist	<u>Saint-Gaudens, Augustus, 1848-1907, sculptor.</u> <u>White, Stanford, 1853-1906, architect.</u>
Title	Abraham Lincoln, (sculpture).
Other Titles	Standing Lincoln, (sculpture). Lincoln, the Man, (sculpture).
Dates	Installed on October 22, 1887.
Medium	Figure: bronze; Base and exedra: granite.
Dimensions	Figure: approx. 11 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 9 ft.; Base: approx. 6 x 12 x 11 ft.; Exedra: approx. 9 x 50 x 45 ft.
Inscription	AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS . SCULPTOR MDCCCLXXXVII / CAST BY THE HENRY-BONNARD BRONZE CO. (On front of base:) THE GIFT OF ELI BATES signed Founder's mark appears.
Description	Mr. Lincoln is seen standing in front of his Chair of State from which he appears to have just arisen. The chair with clawed legs and American eagle in relief on the back, was inspired by a cast of a seat from a Greek theater. There is a contract between the symbolic portrayal of the Chair and the realistic portrayal of Lincoln. A circular pink granite bench, or exedra, encases the sculpture in a total environment that suggests the presence of an audience.
Subject	<u>Portrait male --Lincoln, Abraham</u> <u>Occupation --Political--President</u> <u>Occupation --Law--Lawyer</u> <u>Object --Furniture--Chair</u>
Object Type	<u>Exedra</u> <u>Outdoor Sculpture --Illinois--Chicago</u>
Owner	Administered by Chicago Park District, Preservation Planning Division, 425 East McFetridge Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605 _za6777a8d0 Located Lincoln Park, Clark Street at North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois _za6778a8d0
Remarks	To make the portrait as realistic as possible, Saint-Gaudens used the life mask of Lincoln and the casts of his hands that had been made by Leonard Volk before Lincoln became president. Eli Bates, a pioneer in the lumber business in Chicago, died in 1881 and his will earmarked funds for a fountain and statue of Lincoln, both to go in Lincoln Park. Stanford White is responsible for the architectural details. The Chicago Park District Monument and Sculpture Preservation files contain miscellaneous correspondence, and conservation treatment reports with slide documentation and black and white photographs. Monument was restored in July 1989. For related article see "One Hundred and Twenty Five

	Photographic Views of Chicago," Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1913, pg. 111.
[Condition]	Surveyed 1992 August. Well maintained.
References	Public Monument Conservation Project, 1986. Bach, Ira J., and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg. 123-125. Riedy, James L., "Chicago Sculpture," Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1983, pg. 214-216. Save Outdoor Sculpture, Illinois, Chicago survey, 1992. Bryan, I. J., comp., "A History of Lincoln Park and Annual Report of the Commissioners," Chicago: The Commissioners, 1899, pg. 105-106.
Illustration	Image on file. Bach, Ira J., and Mary Lackritz Gray, "A Guide to Chicago's Public Sculpture," Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983, pg. 125.
Control No	IAS IL000010

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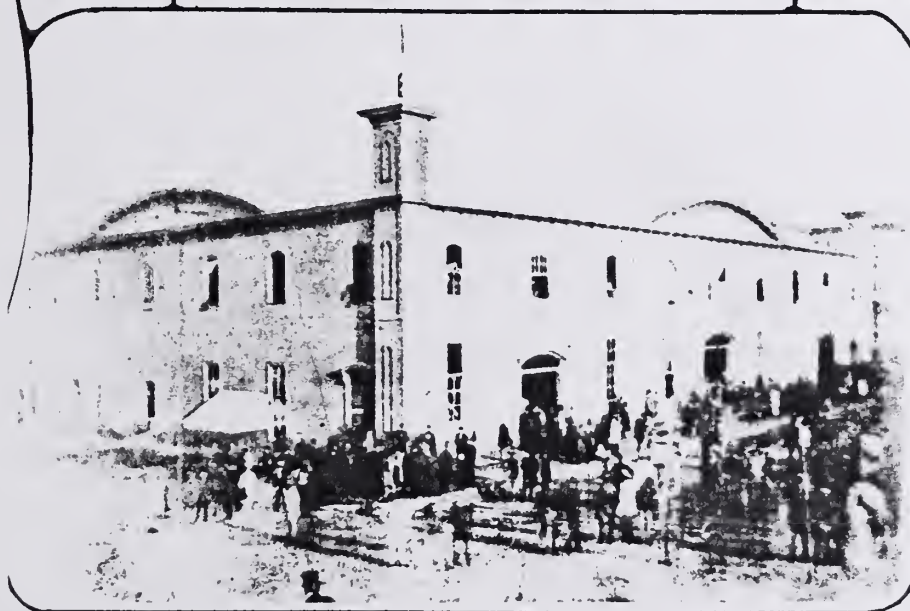
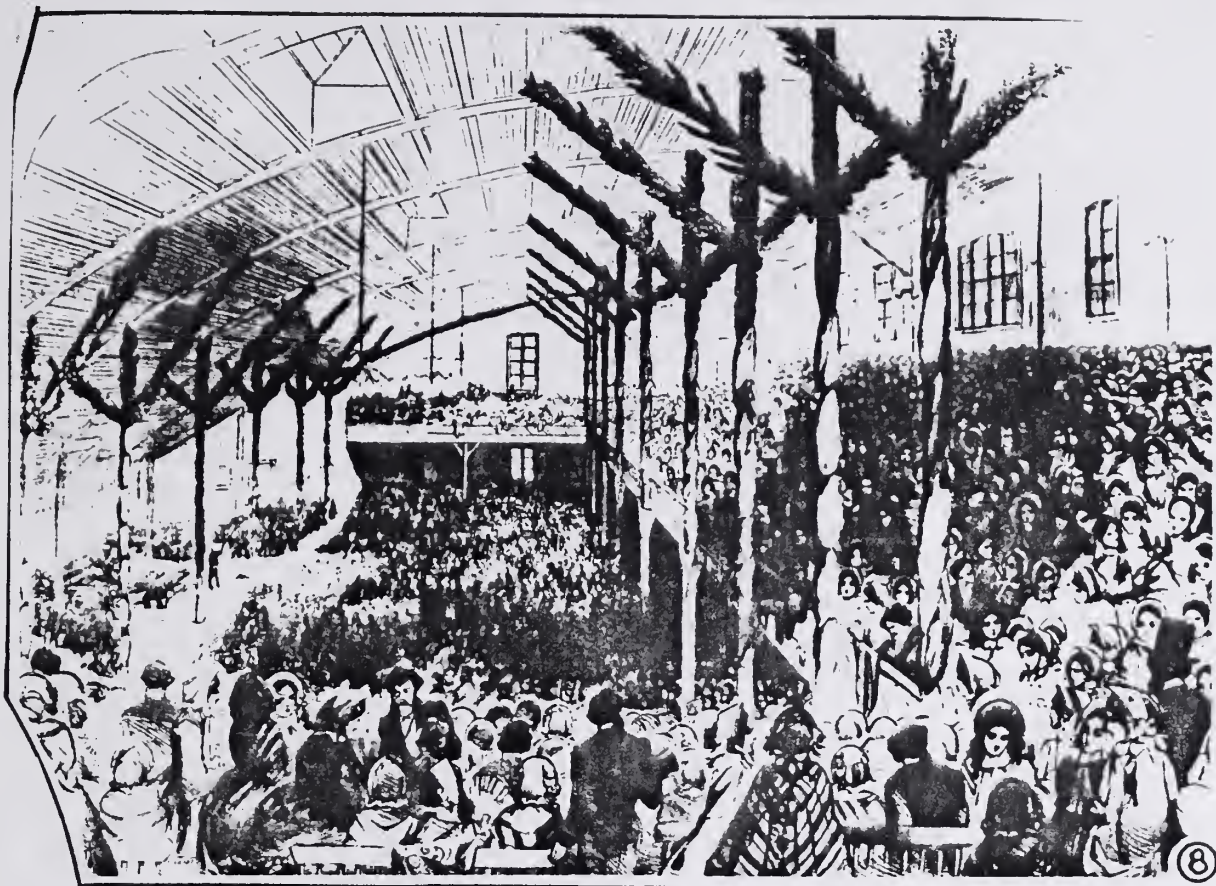
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THE WIGWAM AT CHICAGO, BUILT FOR THE MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF 1860.



THE WIGWAM AT CHICAGO IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS NOMINATED.



Above—The Interior of the Republican Wigwam in Which Lincoln Was Nominated. This Building, Which Stood at the Corner of Lake and Market Streets, Chicago, Was About Equal in Seating Capacity to the Coliseum Annex.

(From a Drawing Published in Harper's Weekly, Photographed by Eugene J. Hall, Oak Park, Ill.)

Left—An Exterior View of the Chicago Wigwam. Stephen A. Douglas Delivered Here His Last Public Address.

(From a Photograph by Hessler, in Possession of the Chicago Historical Society)



SCENE IN LINCOLN PARK.

OLDROYD

